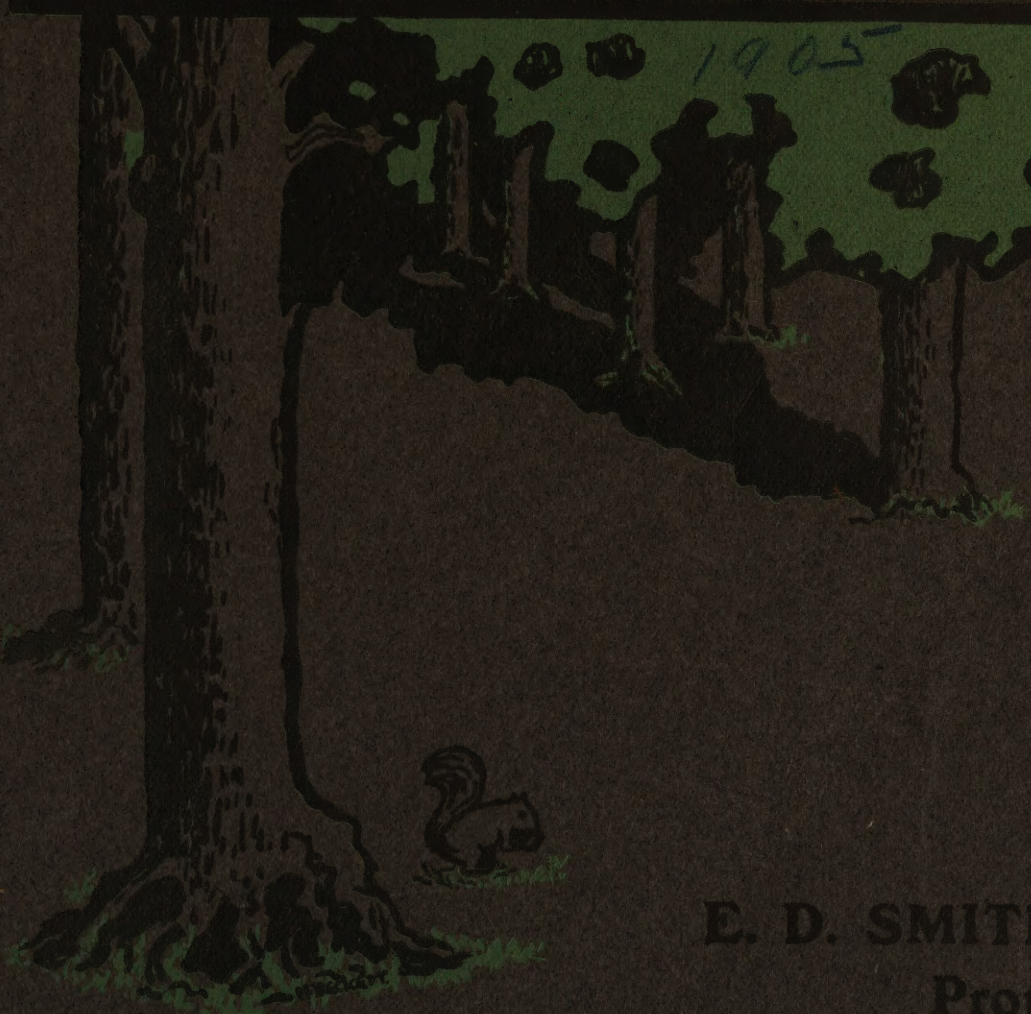
HELDERLEIGH

Fruit Farms and Nurseries

WINONA, ONT.

1905



E. D. SMITH,
Proprietor.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Hedge Plants, Etc., Etc.

GROWN AND FOR SALE AT THE

HELDERLEIGH FRUIT FARMS AND NURSERIES

WINONA, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

E. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

Shipping Fruit at the Helderleigh Fruit Farms and Nurseries.

Preface

To the Third Edition of my General Descriptive Catalogue.

THE first edition, published in 1895, and the second in 1899, gave such general satisfaction and have been prized especially for the valuable information regarding planting, diseases of trees, etc., and their remedies, in addition to the accurate descriptions of fruit based largely on my own experience, that I have concluded to issue this third edition, enlarged, improved, and modified to suit any more accurate information obtained since the last edition was issued

This catalogue contains descriptions of all the latest additions to our fruit list that have been tested on the Helderleigh Fruit Farms, or in other places, to my satisfaction. I have omitted hundreds of old kinds that are useless, and for commercial purposes might omit many more, but sometimes varieties are called for that are not commercially valuable, and I grow them and offer them for sale to those who desire to buy them.

I endeavor to procure as soon as possible and test all new fruits that appear to have desirable qualities, and aim to keep fully abreast of the times and not to recommend varieties unsuitable for our climate. I aim to offer not only stock absolutely true to name but also a superior grade of stock. As much as possible the trees are dug with a machine, thus securing all the fibres, a thing impossible with spades. I have a large force of skilled and trusty employees, who have, many of them, lived and grown up with the business and who aim to make my establishment a synonym for a square and honest dealing firm.

I have exceptional facilities for shipping, having C. P. R. and T. H. & B. sidings on my farms, and Grand Trunk only a short distance away.

Moreover, having in fruiting orchards, etc., 200 acres of fruit, no doubt the largest lot of mixed fruit on one farm in Canada, I am able better to judge of the merits of new fruits, by comparing them with the old sorts. Besides having made the handling and shipping of fruit a special business for twenty-five years, I am able to judge fairly well what to grow for profit and what to recommend for home use. I shall always be glad to answer questions, glad to show visitors over the fruit plantations or nursery grounds.

E. D. SMITH.

Some REASONS for Buying NURSERY STOCK from Helderleigh Fruit Farms and Nurseries, Winona, Ontario.

1st—Stock is Canadian grown, which is an important matter. Foreign stock is grown by and gives employment to foreigners, who buy nothing from us that they can get as cheaply at home. Canadian grown stock gives employment to a large number of our own people, who consume and buy what Canadians have to sell, at better prices than export prices.

2nd—Canadian stock is delivered promptly from the ground in a fresh, thrifty condition, while foreign stock is always a long time in transit and is frequently delayed, **especially at the frontier,** and frequently arrives dead or in half dead condition, entailing heavy loss.

3rd—If stock bought of foreign nurserymen turns out untrue to name or diseased, you have no redress, you must just "grin and bear it," whereas if purchased from a **reliable. permanent** and **Canadian** firm, you have a remedy and can get the wrong righted promptly.

4th—Much foreign stock is not adapted to our climate, especially if grown South, and you cannot tell where it is grown as they buy and sell backwards and forwards between North and South, many Northern firms having nurseries in the South, where stock can be grown cheaply. on account of the longer season and cheaper labor.

5th—Canadian stock is not all good. There are certain sections where fruit, especially peaches and grapes, succeed better than in others, so there are sections where nursery stock does better also. To grow a sound, healthy tree. it must never be frozen in the nursery, or the new growth will overgrow the frozen wood, which turns black and finally rotten, and is called "black heart." Trees grown outside the peach belt are frequently frozen in this way. They were never frozen here. Beware of trees from nurseries where peaches and grapes do not thrive.

6th—To produce sound, healthy trees, the foliage should not be cut off by premature frost, either in Spring or Fall. The season of wood ripening is thus extended and the wood becomes mature and firm, whereas if leaves are taken off prematurely, the wood not having hardened, it is liable to be frozen in the winter. Here at Winona, under the base of the Mountain, where my nurseries are, the season is the longest in Canada. For thirty years no frost has injured grape shoots in the spring, and no crop has been injured before matured in the fall. The season is here from two to four weeks longer than most sections, often than places a mile away. The shelter of the Mountain and the tempering effects of Lake Ontario keep the frost back. Hence I claim the nursery stock I offer is harder in the wood and better fitted for general planting in Canada than most that is offered.

7th—I am in a better position to have pure stock than most nurserymen. I have **two hundred acres in bearing fruit of all kinds,** and can take my **buds** and **scions** from **bearing** trees, vines and bushes, and thus know they are **pure.**

8th—I cannot too strongly impress upon you also the importance of dealing with known responsible men. I have lived on the land my father owned all my life, and built up here a reputation and a business of no mean proportions, which is a certain guarantee of permanency. Do you not stand a much better chance of fair treatment than from unknown or irresponsible men? Or those with little or nothing at stake.

9th—My stock is graded with care, and being fully alive to the fact that a permanent business can only be maintained by furnishing good stock and treating my customers in an honorable manner, I furnish only the best that grows, and strive to deal justly by all men as good policy as well as good morality. This is too important a matter to shelve. There is nothing sold that opens a wider door to fraud and rascality than the selling of nursery stock, as it takes years to test its purity.

Damaged Trees—If stock is frozen when received, and if you have a cool cellar, place the box in it unopened, and leave there until gradually thawed out. If you have no such place, unpack and bury at once in the ground, tops, roots and all, until thawed out. The former method is preferable, in either case there should be no loss. If, owing to any accident, stock arrives in a dried or shrivelled condition, bury entirely in wet earth and leave there for a week, when it will be found that the shrivelled appearance is gone and the stock plump and full of sap, and will grow all right.

HINTS TO PLANTERS

Preparations for Planting.

PLOW and subsoil, so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Be sure the land is well drained, as no kind of fruit trees will thrive where the soil is saturated with stagnant water, except cranberries. New land requires no fertilizing, but old land should be so fertilized as to be in a condition to grow a good crop of corn or wheat. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for Fall planting, when it is better to defer top pruning until the following Spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots and setting the trees therein as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

Planting.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the nursery after the earth has settled, except Dwarf pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded, 2 or 3 inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required, except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

Mulching.

A covering of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, or loose chip dirt, during the first season, will effectually prevent injury from drought, and is a benefit at all times.

How to Winter Trees Procured in the Fall.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the Fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. To insure success we have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the Winter, with no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the Spring the roots will be found to have formed the graunlation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

Pruning.

I use the greatest care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres are unavoidable, and to preserve the natural balance between roots and tops, a proper and judicious pruning is in most cases absolutely necessary. All broken or bruised roots should be cut off with a sharp knife, as a smooth cut heals much sooner than a bruise. The tops of Fruit Trees should be cut back to the extent of one-half the growth of the previous season, taking care to prune in such a manner as to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air. Evergreens and other Ornamental Trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned but little. Hence great pains should be taken in planting and caring for them.

Plant Young Trees.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had, to secure more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will bear sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees, as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction. For small grounds, or street planting, when it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples	30 to 40 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	16 " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines	14 to 16 " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " "
Grapes	rows 9 to 12 feet apart 7 to 12 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	4 to 5 feet apart each way
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 4 feet apart
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

Number of Trees to an Acre.

30 feet apart each way	48	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " "	70	8 " "	680
20 " "	110	6 " "	1210
18 " "	135	5 " "	1742
15 " "	205	4 " "	2723
12 " "	300	3 " "	5840

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill ; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to an acre.

Note—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches or plums in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches or plums will have passed their prime and can be removed.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES.

THE FIRST FRUIT, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

We have, in very large sections of Canada, the soil and climate to produce the best apples in the world—hard, sound, high-colored apples, that bring the highest prices in every market.

The British and other European markets are demanding increased quantities every year. If we give our orchards care and produce the best fruit we can, we have the lead in their markets.

Besides the European market, each year our own rapidly expanding population in Manitoba and Northern Canada requires more of our fruit. I fully believe there is to-day no agricultural outlook more promising than apple orcharding. Unlike other fruits, our hard winter apples can, with any decent care, be sent almost as far as grain to distant countries. Unlike grain, however, no other country can grow such apples as we can.

Where many have failed to make apple growing profitable is in lack of proper care. Some have attempted to grow grain or hay under the trees. This is too much for the land, the moisture is extracted as well as the fertility by the crop, and the trees grow but slowly and the apples are small. Many do not spray at all, and some who do spray only half do the job. It has been clearly demonstrated that Scab, one of the most serious troubles of the apple orchard, can be completely destroyed by thorough spraying,

and the Codling Moth by bandaging the trees and killing the larvæ underneath.

In all sections where peaches or plums succeed, an excellent plan in planting an apple orchard is to set a peach or plum tree alternately, also an alternate row. These bear ten to fifteen crops before the apple trees require all the ground, and by that time have passed their prime and can be taken out.

Another excellent plan is to plant apple trees thirty-five to forty feet apart each way and plant between in the row, also a row between of some quick bearing and heavy producing sorts of apples such as Ontario, Wagner, Pewaukee and Ben Davis, removing alternate trees when they begin to crowd each other, finally removing all except the trees intended to be permanent.

In this way the orchard becomes profitable in five years from planting, and if every alternate row is Northern Spy it will be valuable for a long time.

It costs no more to cultivate the ground, or at any rate only a trifle more; an apple orchard should be cultivated permanently, with very few exceptions. Cultivation extends from early May until the middle of July, then orchards should be seeded with something to be turned under the following spring.

When young, any field crop can be grown between the rows, but the ground for at least two feet beyond the spread of the limbs should always be cultivated clean and never be asked to support any other crop except the apple tree.

I have been speaking largely of commercial apple growing, but aside from that, on every farm in this fair Canada, where apple trees thrive, there should be at least an acre set for an abundant family supply. We now have varieties of merit suitable for all sections where the mercury does not drop below 45° below zero Fahrenheit, and some that will stand even more cold than that.

KEY TO DESCRIPTIONS OF APPLES.

As to hardiness—all the varieties described in this catalogue as VERY HARDY, will endure from 25 to 35° below zero Fahrenheit without injury, so far as tested, and are suitable for the more Northern sections of Ontario and the greater part of Quebec, and colder parts of New Brunswick. This, however, is subject to correction, as the matter of hardiness is by no means fully tested, and no one can definitely pronounce upon every variety. The latitude in which each variety will thrive is only approximate. Some of these classed as very hardy may endure a lower temperature than 35° below zero.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

ASTRACHAN RED—Russian. A handsome apple, roundish, medium to large, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a heavy bloom, fine flesh, acid juicy, rich, beginning to ripen early in August. A valuable market variety that, with good cold storage shipping facilities, would doubtless prove valuable in the British market. Tree hardy, upright, spreading with age, productive.

CHARLOTTENTHALER—Russian, very similiar to Yellow Transparent, oblate, conical, medium size, greenish yellow, fine flesh, acidulous, tender, good for cooking and dessert, useful for a near market. Tree upright, productive, very hardy, valuable for the North.

DUCHESS (Duchess of Oldenburg)—Russian, roundish, oblate, medium to large, skin yellow, streaked with red and somewhat blushed, juicy, rich, sub-acid. Almost entirely exempt from attacks of fungus (scab) hence particularly valuable. Season end of August and early September. The most profitable early variety to plant. Tree productive, hardy to very hardy.

EARLY HARVEST—Fruit roundish, oblate, medium size, straw color, tender, subacid, and fine for dessert and cooking. Season one of the very earliest. Tree productive.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Russian, roundish, medium to large, heavily striped with deep red, flesh tender, agreeable, firm. Season end of August. Tree only a moderate grower, good bearer and shipper, very hardy.

GOLDEN SWEET—Roundish, large size, pale yellow, very sweet and agreeable. August and early September. Tree a robust spreading grower, productive.

GYPSY GIRL—Russian, fruit roundish, large to very large, rich deep red without bloom, fine flesh, acidulous, juicy, a fine eating apple and one of the best market varieties. Season immediately after the Duchess. Tree upright, spreading, fairly hardy, productive. Said by good authority to be nearly, if not quite, identical with the Titovka.

KRUPNEENA (Enormous)—Russian. Roundish, oblate, very large when well grown, usually at least 4 inches across; yellow ground, suffused with red on the sunny side, with dark red blotches. Tree moderate, annual bearer, supposed to be very hardy.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY—Russian; roundish, medium size, flesh white, often streaked with red, juicy, with scarcely any solidity, a good dessert fruit. August to September. Tree, upright grower, spreading with age; very hardy.

MONTREAL PEACH—This, although grown in the Province of Quebec for many years is a Russian. It is identical with the White Pigeon and was so described in catalogues of about 1842. Fruit medium to large, conical, pale straw color, with a fine salmon rose cheek. Season, early September. Texture all that can be desired in a first-rate apple. Tree very productive, hardy and vigorous. Free from blight.

POINTED PIPKA—(Arabskoe, Summer Arabka, Charlamoff)—Russian; oblong, conical, above medium to large, pale yellow, well splashed with bright purplish red or carmine. Flesh white, rather coarse, juicy, mildly sub-acid, with a pleasant flavor, comes just before Duchess. An excellent dessert apple for near-by market. Tree very hardy, and spreading, strong grower and heavy bearer.

SWEET BOUGH—Roundish, oblong, large to very large, pale yellow, very tender, rich, sweet and aromatic. August to September. One of the very best apples for the boys; every family should have at least one tree. Tree a moderate grower, very productive.

TETOFSKY—Russian; nearly round, medium size, yellow, beautifully striped with red, quality medium. Season July and August. Tree very hardy, and very productive, bears at a very early age, and is somewhat of a dwarfish nature, so will stand close planting.

TITOVKA—Russian; so nearly identical with Gypsy Girl that another description is unnecessary.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Russian; fruit conical, medium size, greenish yellow, fine flesh, sub-acid, tender. An excellent apple for either cooking or dessert; very early: perhaps the most profitable early fall apple for near-by market. Tree very hardy and productive. More largely planted than any other early apple on account of its many excellent qualities.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

ALEXANDER (Emperor)—Roundish, conical, very large; skin greenish yellow, well splashed with deep red; flesh yellow, rather coarse, moderately juicy, sub-acid, with a splendid flavor. Season October. Tree vigorous spreading, productive, very hardy.

BLENHEIM PIPPIN—An English apple. Fruit large, oblate; skin golden yellow, well washed and splashed with orange red mostly on the sunny side, crisp, tender, sub-acid, of good flavor, quality good to very good. Season November to December. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. This variety is entirely exempt from the attacks of fungus (scab) which is a matter of great importance in an apple, as to add enormously to its value, especially for fall and winter varieties, that they may be desirable for export or shipping long distance.

BEITIGHEIMER—A German apple, roundish, somewhat conical, very large, pale green ground, nearly covered with purplish crimson, flesh white, firm, sub-acid; quality medium. Season early fall. Tree a very abundant bearer and hardy.

BEAUTY OF KENT—Roundish, oblate, large size, dark green ground, overspread on the sunny side with dull red; texture and flavor satisfactory; season late summer or very early fall.

BANK'S RED GRAVENSTEIN—Originated in Nova Scotia. Similar in shape and size to Gravenstein, color much redder, being nearly covered with red on a yellow ground; texture and flavor quite the same as the Gravenstein; season the same as the Gravenstein. This apple differs very little from the ordinary Gravenstein, excepting in color, which makes it more attractive and ought to make it a more popular variety.

CHENANGO (Sherwood's Favorite, Sheep's Nose)—Oblong, conical, medium to large, yellow ground, over-spread with red on the sunny side; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid. Season early September. Highly valuable as a table apple. Tree rapid, handsome, upright grower, productive, and at an early date.

COLVERT—Roundish, slightly oblate, very large, striped with red on the sunny side, sub-acid, tender; season early October, among the first of the fall apples; a strong grower and heavy bearer. This tree is often used as stock on which to graft other varieties, on account of its great vigor. This variety is particularly free from fungus (scab), though not counted by any means one of our best varieties in every respect.

FALL PIPPIN—Roundish, large to very large; greenish, turning to yellow when ripe; tender, juicy and rich; one of the best fall apples, especially for cooking. Season October. Tree vigorous and productive.

GIDEON—Raised from crab seed by Mr. Gideon, of Minnesota. Roundish, conical, above medium size to large, skin yellow with a bright rosy blush; flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk, sub-acid, liable to water core. Season October and early November. Tree extremely hardy and very strong grower, and moderately productive; valuable for the far north.

GRAVENSTEIN—Originated in Germany, roundish, large to very large, skin well splashed and streaked with orange red; flesh tender, crisp, sub-acid and very highly flavored; quality very good, Season end of September and October. This is counted one of the very best fall apples, especially in Nova Scotia. Tree a strong spreading grower and very productive.

GOLDEN WHITE (Antmann)—Russian, roundish, conical, a large showy apple, heavily striped with brilliant red; flesh tender, juicy, aromatic, spicy. Season October. Tree very hardy, vigorous and very productive.

HIBERNAL (Romna)—Russian, oblate, conical, above medium to large, pale greenish yellow, splashed and streaked on the sunny side with purplish red; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, acid; quality about medium. Season September to November. Tree extremely hardy and a strong spreading grower and very productive. This is a fine cooking apple, and on account of its extreme hardiness and productiveness one of the best Russian apples.

HAAS (Fall Queen, Grospommier)—Oblate, medium to above medium in size, skin yellow, well splashed with deep (sometimes brownish), red; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid with little characteristic flavor, rather astringent, quality medium only. Tree hardy and a very strong upright grower, and a good annual bearer; desirable only in the colder parts of the apple growing districts.

JERSEY SWEET—Medium size, striped, red and green, tender, juicy and sweet, a table and cooking apple of merit. Season September and October; a good grower and bearer.

KESWICK CODLIN—Conical, slightly ribbed, above medium size, skin a greenish yellow, when ripe, with faint blush on one side; flesh crisp, juicy, acid, a good cooking apple. Season September, and early October. Tree a good grower, regular bearer and hardy.

LONGFIELD—Roundish, conical, slightly angular, medium size, but when overloaded, below medium, skin pale yellow, almost white, with a bright pink blush ; flesh white, crisp, very juicy, very tender, melting, sub-acid, quality good. Season October and November. Tree very hardy and moderately spreading grower, somewhat pendulous, a very heavy bearer, and good apple for the north on account of its hardiness and low growth, but is not a good shipper on account of its tender flesh and pale skin.

MCMAHON'S WHITE—Roundish, slightly conical, large to very large, skin pale waxy-yellow, almost white, with a delicate pink blush ; flesh white, rather coarse, crisp, juicy, sub-acid ; quality above medium, an excellent cooking apple. Season, October and November. Tree a very strong grower and heavy bearer, and apparently very hardy. Counted one of the best to plant near the northern limits of successful apple culture.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Fruit oblate, smooth, regular, good medium size, pale yellow, almost white, with an exquisitely beautiful red cheek, shaded or blushed; flesh white, tender, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor ; one of the choicest apples grown for near-by market, but on account of its delicacy of skin it requires very careful handling for long distances. Season September and October. Tree very productive.

MUNSON'S SWEET—Medium to large, pale yellow, with red cheek, tender, juicy. Season October and November. Tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer.

PUMPKIN SWEET (Pound Sweet)—Roundish, very large, greenish color, turning to yellowish russet when ripe, of medium quality. Season October and November. Tree vigorous and productive.

RIBSTON PIPPIN—Roundish, large size, yellow, overspread on sunny side with dull red, a most excellent dessert and cooking apple ; not subject to fungus (scab), and on that account as well as its other good qualities, one of the most profitable to plant in the best apple growing districts of Ontario and Nova Scotia. Season November and December. Tree productive.

RED ANIS—A roundish apple, pale greenish yellow, well splashed and streaked with a purplish red, below medium in size ; flesh white, crisp and tender ; quality above medium to good. Season late September and early October. Tree productive and very hardy.

ST. LAWRENCE—Roundish, oblate, yellowish green, heavily striped and splashed with carmine, size large, flesh white, slightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous. Season September and early October. Tree hardy and productive. One of the most desirable hardy fall apples. Is quite subject to fungus (scab), however.

SWITZER : Russian ; a handsome round apple, glowing red color on a white ground, medium to large, mild flavor, fine quality. Season last of September and October. Tree hardy and productive.

TWENTY OUNCE—Round, slightly oblate, very large, yellow ground striped with dull red, good and sprightly, but not highly flavored. One of the best cooking apples. Season October to December, sometimes being classed as a winter apple. Tree vigorous, moderately productive, but owing to large size and short stems, is apt to be blown off if high winds prevail.

WOLFE RIVER—A Wisconsin apple. Fruit conical, very large, greenish yellow, nearly covered with dark red or crimson, flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, rather tender, sub-acid with a pleasant flavor, quality above medium. Season November and December, sometimes classed as a winter apple. Tree hardy and a strong spreading grower, a good bearer in alternate years. One of the most desirable late fall apples for the northern parts of the great apple belt.

WEALTHY—Originated by Peter M. Gideon, Excelsior, Minn., U. S., and will stand an ever living monument to his memory Fruit roundish, medium to large in size; skin yellow, well splashed and washed and sometimes completely covered with crimson; flesh yellowish, sometimes tinged with red, crisp, tender, juicy, briskly sub-acid, with a pleasant aromatic flavor; quality good to very good. Season September to December. Tree a spreading, strong grower and a very early and very heavy bearer; very hardy. This is without doubt the most valuable fall and early winter apple ever introduced. It is valuable as a September apple in the South, as an October apple in the North of the apple belt, and as a November apple, keeping well into December, for the most northern parts of Quebec and Ontario.

WINTER VARIETIES

AMERICAN GOLDEN RUSSET—Roundish, oblate, medium in size, clear golden russet, very tender, juicy, rich ; season February to May. Not subject to fungus (scab). Tree hardy and a good bearer.

AMERICAN PIPPIN—Fruit roundish, medium to large, greenish yellow, with a pink or orange blush, or lightly splashed with same ; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Season very late winter, keeping until June. Tree a vigorous grower, and productive ; hardy. Valuable on account of size, appearance and long keeping qualities.

ARCTIC—A flat dark or bright red apple, of medium size, a fair flavor when fully ripe, keeps until late winter with proper care. Tree hardy and productive.

BALDWIN—Roundish, large, deep bright red, juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Season January to April. Tree vigorous, upright, very productive. Through the great apple belt of Canada, the Baldwin stands in the very highest class for profit.

BEN DAVIS—Roundish, conical apple, medium to large in size, yellowish ground, striped more or less with red, according to the season, soil and amount of sun; quality rather below medium. Season February to May. Tree moderately vigorous, hardy, extremely productive, even at a very early age. This apple is valuable chiefly on account of its productiveness, early bearing and long keeping qualities.

BLUE PEARMAIN—Roundish, slightly conical, large, striped with dull purplish red, over a dull yellow ground ; sometimes has a bluish bloom ; flesh yellowish, mild, rich, aromatic flavor. Season October to February. Tree a strong grower, moderately productive.

BELLE DE BOSKOOP—An apple of large size, bright yellow, washed with light red on the sunny side, sometimes with a sprinkling of russet ; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Season January to March. Tree hardy, productive, vigorous. This is undoubtedly a valuable apple for the northern parts of the main apple belt, on account of its many good qualities.

BOTTLE GREENING—Size large, color greenish, shaded on the sunny side with beautiful carmine, of fair quality. Season December to March. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy.

BOGENDOFF—Russian ; fruit oblate, large, skin green, overspread and splashed with red ; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid. Season last of October to February. A strong, upright grower and hardy. This new apple bids fair to become popular in the northern sections.

BAILEY SWEET—Conical, large, deep red, tender, rich and sweet. Season November to April. Tree vigorous, upright and productive.

BETHEL—Fruit roundish, slightly angular, large; skin greenish yellow, splashed and streaked with carmine; flesh whitish with traces of pink; juicy, mildly sub-acid; quality good. Season mid-winter to late winter. Tree a moderate grower; very hardy. This variety is esteemed very highly where it originated in Vermont, and seems to be growing in popularity.

CRANBERRY PIPPIN—Roundish apple, large size, strictly handsome appearance, being well splashed and washed, especially on the sunny side, with bright red on a light yellow ground; flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, rather coarse; sub-acid; flavor not very marked; quality medium. Season November to February. Tree a very strong, spreading grower and very productive, one of the most profitable apples for market.

CANADA BALDWIN—Said to have been originated from seed of Pomme de Fer by Alexis Dery, St. Hiliare, Quebec. Fruit roundish to slightly oblate, of medium size; skin yellow, well washed, splashed and streaked with bright red and crimson; flesh white, tinged with red almost to the core, rather coarse, firm, inclined to be corky, fairly juicy, mild sub-acid with a pleasant flavor, slightly astringent. Season January to March. Tree an upright, strong grower, moderate annual bearer; hardy to very hardy.

CORNISH AROMATIC—Roundish, angular, of medium size; color red marked with russet, yellow dots; flesh yellow; flavor rich; aromatic, sub-acid; good. Season October to December.

COOPER'S MARKET—Oblate, conical; size medium; color yellow with red streaks; mild flavor; quality hardly medium. Season February to May. Tree very productive; considered valuable on account of its late keeping qualities and productiveness, and because the fruit sticks well to the tree, the growth of the tree being somewhat of a willowy nature.

CANADA RED—Oblate, slightly conical; fruit medium to large; skin yellow, well splashed and washed with deep rather dull red; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid, with a pleasant but not high flavor; quality good. Season January to April. Tree poor grower, generally productive; hardy.

ENGLISH RUSSET—Fruit slightly conical, medium size, pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet; flesh yellowish, white, firm and crisp, with pleasant, slightly sub-acid flavor. Season, January to May. Tree hardy and productive.

FAMEUSE (Snow)—A handsome, roundish apple of medium size ; skin pale yellow, almost or completely covered with deep red, or streaked and splashed with red when fruit is not well grown ; flesh very white, very tender, juicy, sub-acid, with a fine flavor and a delicate perfume ; quality best ; season November to January. Tree a moderately strong grower, very productive

and very hardy. Were it not that this apple is very subject to the attacks of fungus (scab) there would be no apple grown equal to it in all points, either as to quality or as to profit, and in the most northern sections it is doubtful whether there is any other apple equal to it in profit at the present time.

FALLAWATER—Fruit globular in shape, very large in size, of a yellowish green color, with a dull red cheek; quality scarcely medium. Season January to March. Tree a strong grower, very productive. This apple is often profitable, notwithstanding its rather inferior quality, as it ships well and sells well.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Shape somewhat cylindrical, medium to large; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with grey dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy; quality very good to best. Season January to April. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive. One of the most valuable winter apples for home use.

GANO—Form roundish, conical, size medium to large; skin yellow, almost completely overspread with crimson, not splashed or striped as Ben Davis; flesh dull white, somewhat tenderer than Ben Davis, moderately juicy, highly sub-acid, has no characteristic flavor; quality medium only. Season February to May. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive, bearing heavy crops annually. This is a handsome apple and very profitable, notwithstanding its very medium quality.

HUBBARDSON NONSUCH—Fruit roundish to oblong, conical, above medium to large, skin yellow, splashed and washed with orange red and purplish red; flesh yellowish, crisp, very tender, melting, mildly sub-acid, with a pleasant flavor; quality very good. Season December to February. Tree a strong spreading grower, a good bearer and moderately hardy.

HURLBURT—Fruit conical, of medium size, color yellow, shaded with red stripes, and splashed with dark red: flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; quality excellent. Season December to February. Tree hardy, productive and an early bearer.

JONATHAN—Fruit roundish, conical, of medium size, handsome appearance, being a pale yellow, striped and mostly overspread with red; flesh white, tender and juicy; of the Spitzenburg class; esteemed very highly on account of the quality of the fruit. Season November to March. Tree very productive, and a moderate grower.

JACOB'S SWEET—A roundish apple, of large size and handsome, showy appearance; skin greenish yellow, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side; of excellent quality. Season December to January. Tree a strong grower, heavy bearer. One of the best winter sweet apples.

KING (King of Tompkins)—Fruit roundish, somewhat oblate, of very large size; skin yellow, well splashed and washed with bright crimson and orange red; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, melting, moderately juicy, with a rich, high aromatic and very agreeable flavor; quality among the best. Season November to January. Tree a strong spreading grower but an uncertain cropper. Fruit sells for the very highest price on the British market always.

LAWVER (Delaware Red Winter)—Fruit roundish to oblate, medium size; skin yellow, nearly all or quite covered with bright, deep red; flesh yellow, faintly tinged with pink, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, slightly aromatic; quality above the medium. Season February to May,

being one of the longest and best keeping apples grown, having kept for a year in an ordinary cellar. Tree hardy, moderately vigorous and upright ; an annual bearer but not a heavy cropper. This is one of the most valuable apples for the northern part of the apple belt.

La Rue (Baxter or Red Pound)—Roundish oblate, very large, dark red, quality fair. Season November to January. This apple, owing to its large size, handsome red color, sells at the highest price on the market. Tree very hardy and productive ; a strong, vigorous and upright grower.

Lady (Pomme D'Api)—Oblate, small size ; color pale yellow, with a brilliant red cheek ; flesh juicy, crisp, pleasant ; a beautiful little dessert fruit. Season November to April. Tree a moderate grower ; productive ; fruit hanging in clusters.

Mann—Roundish, oblate, medium to large, green, turning to yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red on the exposed cheek. Not subject to fungus (scab). Flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Season January to May. A hardy, long keeping apple. Tree upright, productive and hardy ; bears at an early age.

McIntosh Red—Originated with John McIntosh, Dundela, Ont., on the St. Lawrence River. Roundish, medium to large ; skin pale yellow, almost entirely covered with crimson, dark on the sunny side ; flesh white, crisp, very tender, melting, juicy, sub-acid, sprightly, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Season November to January. Tree hardy and a strong moderate upright grower, and an annual and medium bearer. For its season the McIntosh Red is one of the best apples grown, especially in the northern part of the apple belt and further north.

Milwaukee—A seedling of the Duchess. Oblate, fruit large in size ; color yellowish green, splashed and washed on the sunny side with bright red and crimson ; flesh yellowish, crisp, very tender, juicy, acid, with but little characteristic flavor ; quality above medium. Season December to March. Specially a cooking rather than a table apple. Regarded as one of the most valuable apples for the North. Tree very hardy, an early and heavy bearer.

Muskoka Beauty—This apple originated at Bracebridge, in Muskoka, where the original tree has borne heavy crops year after year, and had seven barrels of apples on it in 1898. It is now 25 feet across the top, and healthy and apparently as hardy as a poplar. Roundish, slightly oblate, very large in size, color white, heavily marked with stripes of pink crimson, nearly all red in the sun. Season November to January. Bears at a very early age heavy crops. This apple seems to be a valuable acquisition for the Northern parts of Ontario.

North Western Greening—Oblate, nearly round, large, green, turning to yellow when fully ripe ; flesh yellow, somewhat coarse, juicy, sub-acid ; quality good. Season January to May. Tree extremely hardy, having, it is said, stood 50 below zero ; productive. One of the most valuable apples for the North.

Northern Spy—Roundish, slightly conical ; large to very large ; light yellow, striped, and often entirely covered on the sunny side with red ; flesh white, tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. Tree should be kept open by pruning so as to admit air and light freely. Season January to June. Perhaps the most valuable apple grown in Canada considering all points. Tree hardy, very productive but does not commence to bear until quite late.

NEWTON PIPPIN—Round, slightly oblate; medium to large; color yellow; flesh very firm, crisp, juicy, with an agreeable flavor. Season November to June. This apple when grown at its best commands the highest price of any apple in the market. Tree however is a slow, feeble grower and requires the highest cultivation.

ONTARIO—A cross between the Wagner and Northern Spy, originated by the late Charles Arnold, Paris, Ontario. Oblate, somewhat roundish; large to very large; skin yellow, usually well washed and splashed with bright red and carmine; flesh white, crisp and tender, brisk sub-acid, sprightly, slightly aromatic; quality very good. Season January to April. Tree upright and moderately vigorous; an early and heavy bearer; one of the best apples, both for commercial and home use. Specially valuable to plant as a filler in a permanent orchard of other varieties.

PECK'S PLEASANT—Large; pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm and rich, approaching the Newton Pippin in quality. Season November to March. Tree a moderate and correct grower; productive.

PEWAUKEE—A seedling from the Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit roundish, oblate; medium to large; a bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, flavor sub-acid. Season December to March. Tree a strong, upright grower, very hardy and very productive, and comes into bearing at a very early age.

PHŒNIX—Roundish, slightly oblate, medium to large; color light yellow splashed and streaked with rich red; flesh yellowish, coarse, moderately juicy, sub-acid. Season December to March. Tree productive, hardy, but a somewhat slow grower.

POMME GRISE—Oblate, small, a beautiful grey russet apple with a slight blush next the sun; flesh tender and highly flavored. Season December to May. Tree a very poor grower, moderately productive.

PRINCESS LOUISE—Fruit medium size; color greenish, almost covered with a handsome rich red, splashed and striped; quality first-class. Season November to February. Tree hardy and productive.

QUEEN OF THE NORTH—Roundish, slightly oblate, large to very large; pale yellow, striped and splashed with red on the sunny side. Season November to December. Tree very productive and very hardy; bears at an early age. This apple is a chance seedling from Muskoka, and it seems to do exceedingly well there.

ROME BEAUTY—A large round apple, greenish, dull red on the sunny side; tender, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Season December to March. Tree a moderate grower, productive and hardy, and an annual bearer. Fruit hangs well on the tree.

ROXBURY RUSSET—Very similar to the Nonpareil of Nova Scotia. Fruit oblate, conical, medium to large; color greenish yellow, more or less russetted, sometimes with a bronze blush; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid, with a good, rich flavor; quality very good. Season February to June. Tree moderately vigorous, but productive.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Roundish, oblate, large to very large, greenish, turning to greenish yellow when ripe, sometimes with a light blush on the sunny side; tender, juicy and rich, with a somewhat acid flavor. One of the very best cooking apples on the entire list. Season December to March. Tree a very strong grower, of a somewhat spreading habit, still one of the most profitable apples to plant in the Southern apple belt.

ROLFE—Oblate, size large, color yellow, mostly covered with dark red, sometimes striped; quality good, both for dessert and cooking. Season November to January. Tree hardy, productive and an annual bearer.

RUFUS—Form conical and ribbed, size medium to large; skin dark red and very handsome; quality very fair. Season January to April. Tree hardy, said to be vigorous and productive.

SEEK-NO-FURTHER—Roundish, conical, medium to large; sbin yellow, well washed and splashed with deep red; dots numerous, large, yellow, distinct, prominent; flesh tender, rich and excellent in quality. Season November to February. Tree a moderate grower and fairly good bearer; a very good, all-round apple, especially for home use. This apple is very free from the attacks of fungus (scab).

SPITZENBURG ÆSOPUS—Roundish, conical, medium to large; yellow, mostly overspread with bright red; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, with a rich, aromatic flavor peculiar to itself. Season December to March. Tree a moderate grower, productive on rich soil, but does not succeed well with poor cultivation or on poor soil.

SUTTON BEAUTY—Round, oblate, conical, medium size; waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, sub-acid; quality very good. Season December to March. Tree a free grower and productive. Accounted one of the valuable newer apples.

SCOTT'S WINTER—Roundish, conical; medium to below medium in size; skin yellowish, well splashed and washed with deep orange and purplish red; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender and juicy; acid but with pleasant flavor; quality above medium. Season February to May. Tree very hardy and a strong, upright grower, an annual and a heavy cropper.

SALOME—Roundish, conical; medium to below medium in size; skin pale yellow, splashed and washed with a bright sometimes rather pale red, over-spread with a delicate pink bloom, making the fruit very attractive looking; flesh very tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid, slightly aromatic; quality good. Season February to June. Tree a strong, upright grower, hardy and very productive. This is a valuable apple as a late keeper in the Northern part of the commercial apple belt.

STARK—Roundish; fruit large; skin greenish yellow, more or less splashed and washed with brownish pink, mostly on the sunny side; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, rather coarse, mildly sub-acid, pleasant but not high flavored; quality fair to good. Season February to May. Tree an exceedingly strong grower, of moderately spreading habit, very productive in the commercial apple belt, and bears at an early age. Certainly one of the most profitable commercial apples.

SWAYZIE POMME GRISE—Supposed to have originated near Niagara, Ontario. Roundish, oblate; below medium in size; skin yellow, covered with a thin russet nearly all over; flesh pale greenish yellow, crisp, breaking, tender, juicy, slightly sub-acid, with a high aromatic flavor; quality very good to best. Season February to April. Tree hardy, but only a moderate grower, and not a heavy cropper. A fine dessert apple.

SHIAWASSE BEAUTY—Fruit oblate; medium to large; marbled, splashed and striped with rich red; flesh firm, very white, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid, with a dash of Fameuse flavor. Good cooker and apparantly free from attacks of fungus (scab). Season November to February. Tree heavy

bearer alternate years; very hardy. A very desirable and handsome apple for either home or market use near the Northern limits of successful apple culture.

SWAAR—Large roundish apple of pale lemon color; flesh tender, rich and spicy. Season November to April. Requires high cultivation to be productive.

SCARLET PIPPIN—Originated at Lyn, Leeds County, Ont. Roundish, inclined to be oblate, medium size; exquisitely handsome appearance, skin being yellow, waxy, nearly always covered with a bright to dark crimson in stripes or suffused patches, overspread with a light bloom; flesh firm, white, flaky, crisp, melting sub-acid, juicy; quality among the very best. Season November to February. This is one of the most profitable apples along the northern belt of successful apple culture, on account of its extraordinary beauty and high color. Tree very hardy and productive. Less subject to fungus (scab) than Fameuse.

TALMAN SWEET—Roundish, oblate, medium to large, skin yellow when fully ripe, sometimes a faint blush on the sunny side; a distinct line usually runs from the stem to calyx; flesh white, moderately juicy, with a high flavor; quality good. Season December to April. Tree hardy and very productive and a strong spreading grower. One of the most valuable sorts on which to top-graft Northern Spy or any other variety.

WALBRIDGE—Oblate, medium to large; skin pale yellow, shaded with red; quality only medium. Season December to March. Tree very hardy and productive. An extremely vigorous and valuable apple for the north, especially for top-working other sorts on.

WAGNER—Oblate, medium size; skin yellow, mostly overspread with light red; flesh yellowish, crisp, very tender, juicy, briskly sub-acid, pleasant flavor; quality very good to best. Season January to April. Tree a very early bearer and extremely productive. If the size was a little larger this would be the best apple to use as a filler in the southern and middle portions of the apple belt. Tree is too tender for the northern parts.

WINTER ST. LAWRENCE (Rambour Barre)—Roundish, slightly conical, medium, to large; skin greenish yellow, well covered with deep red, through which are dark red purple splashes and streaks; flesh yellow, rather soft, moderately juicy, sub-acid and good flavor; quality good. Season November to January. Tree a moderate spreading strong grower and very hardy; at Ottawa said to be shy but annual bearer.

WINTER ARABKA (Lord's Apple)—Russian; form round, oblate, very large, handsome, purplish red, almost black; quality fair, especially for a cooking apple. Season November to February. Tree very hardy, productive, valuable for the North.

YELLOW BELLEFLOWER—Oblate, conical, large pinkish yellow; flesh yellow, tender, buttery, juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor quality good. Season November to February. Tree a spreading, moderate grower, productive.

YORK IMPERIAL—Oblate, flattened, medium size; skin yellow, splashed and washed with bright red; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, moderately juicy, mildly sub-acid; quality above medium. Season February to May. Tree a moderate grower, but productive. A popular commercial apple in some parts of the United States.

CRAB APPLES.

EXCELSIOR—Fruit large, very handsomely colored. Season early fall. One of the best flavored of the crabs. Tree very hardy and a profuse bearer.

GENERAL GRANT—Round, oblate; size large; creamy yellow ground with broken stripes becoming dark red on the sun exposed side; flesh white, very mild sub-acid. Season October. Tree a vigorous upright grower.

HYSLOP—Roundish, above medium size; yellow ground with very deep crimson cheek, an extremely beautiful fruit; acidy. Season one of the latest. Tree extremely hardy; a very heavy loader. A crab that it would seem almost impossible to excell in all the good qualities of a crab.

MONTREAL BEAUTY—Fruit large, bright yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, firm, acidy. Season October and November. Tree a very strong grower and very hardy. One of the most beautiful of the crabs.

MARTHA—Medium size; glassy shaded with bright red, yellow with a red cheek; fruit mild and tart. Season October and November. Tree very hardy, a strong grower and profuse bearer.

MUSKOKA CHAMPION—A seedling originating at Bracebridge, Ontario. Size very large, and of extremely beautiful appearance, almost covered with a bright almost scarlet color; flavor rich, tartish, flesh fine grain. This is a new production which bids fair to take a high place among the crabs on account of its extreme beauty, large size and productiveness.

ORANGE—Fruit large; yellow color; flesh firm, brisk, juicy and delicious. Season October and November. Tree a moderate grower, annual and abundant bearer.

TRANSCENDENT—Roundish, oblate; size very large; skin yellow, well striped with red; juicy, brisk, not a bad eating apple where apples are scarce. Season September. Tree extremely productive, very hardy and a strong vigorous grower. It can hardly be expected of any crab to excell this as an early fruit.

VAN WYCK—Large, handsome; skin mottled with bright red; flesh white, firm and sweet. Season last of August or early part of September. Tree only a moderate grower.

WHITNEY—Large to very large; skin glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy; flavor pleasant. Season end of August and early part of September. Tree a very upright straight grower, with very dark green, glossy foliage. One of the best.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Medium size; yellow color; quality fair. Season September. Tree vigorous.

PEARS.

THE cultivation of this noble fruit is extending, as it is found it can be shipped to Britain with profit and success. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill.

One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large permanent orchards, the latter for yards and gardens.

Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment, Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired, although the best planters are not trimming branches from the trunks, but allowing them to grow in order to shade the trunk as much as possible. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Winter pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties indicate favorable growth, either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards," or both.

SUMMER VARIETIES

ANDRE DESPORTES—Medium size, pale green color, marbled on sunny side with red; flesh fine, juicy, melting. Season August. Tree a free grower. S. and D.

BARTLETT—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. Taking all points into consideration, by far the most valuable pear ever introduced. D. and S. August and September.

BRANDYWINE—Medium size, yellow and russet; melting, juicy, first rate. Season August. Tree a free grower and productive.

BEURRE GIFFARD—An excellent variety; medium size; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early; very productive, moderate grower. D. and S. Early August, just before Clapp's Favorite.

BESSIMIANKA—Medium size; color yellow; granular, juicy, sweet; quality poor. Origin Russia. Counted among the most hardy.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. Very productive; being an exceedingly vigorous grower it succeeds well on the very hardest clay. D. and S. Early August, just before Bartlett.

KOONCE—Medium to large; yellow when ripe, reddish on the exposed side; buttery texture, spicy, juicy, sweet; very early. Tree vigorous, unusually free from blight. S.

LAWSON OR COMET—Medium to large; yellow, flushed with the most beautiful crimson; flesh crisp and juicy; a firm, good shipper, and a salable and valuable market variety. Early August, same season as Beurre Giffard. Tree a strong, vigorous but ungainly grower; productive. D. and S.

MANNING'S ELIZABETH—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; very productive. August. S.

OSBAND'S SUMMER—Small to medium, yellow with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. D. and S. August.

SOUVENIR DU CONGRESS—Fruit very large, resembling in form the Bartlett; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musky flavor, though in a less degree. S. August and September.

TYSON—Medium size, bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent; very productive S. August and September.

WILDER—Medium size, yellow, with a red cheek, fine quality; ripens very early, about with Lawson and Giffard; not inclined to rot at the core; moderate grower, good yielder. D. and S.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

BARTLETT-SECKLE—Medium to large; high color; handsome rich and well flavored; of highest quality, being a cross between two of our best pears and combining most of the good points in each. Tree vigorous and productive. September and October. S.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Very large pyriform; skin yellow; inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and green, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, somewhat granular, with a slightly perfumed, vinous flavor; quality coarse. Very productive, a profitable pear for export. D. and S. October and November.

BEURRE BOSC—A large, fine pear of very distinct shape, having a long neck, a long stem and hangs well on the tree. Russetty yellow, slight brownish, red in the sun; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed; productive. This topworked on Keiffer as I grow them in the nursery, is one of the very best and most profitable pears grown. It grows feebly on its own stock. S. September and October.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Very large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. Stands at the head of the list for export to Britain. D. and S. October to January.

BOUSSOCK (Doyenne Boussock)—A large pear of good quality, resembling the White Doyenne. Tree a vigorous, rapid grower and abundant bearer. This variety is far from being appreciated. I can recommend it as a valuable market and export pear. September.

BUFFUM—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and good. Sept. and Oct.

DEIL (Beurre)—Large size; yellow, russety; granular, buttery, sweet vinous flavor; quality medium. A useful dessert pear. Oct.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, texture rather granular, with a rich and very excellent flavor, however on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but as a dwarf this variety is always fine, in fact is planted as a dwarf more extensively than all other sorts combined and is very valuable for export. D. and S. Oct. and Nov.

DEMPSEY—Large, obtuse, pyriform, irregular in outline. Skin smooth, green changing to yellow when ripe, with a slight brown tinge where exposed to the sun. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, buttery, almost melting, with a rich, sweet, delicious flavor. Tree an upright grower. Season Oct. and Nov. D. and S.

FREDERICK CLAPP, OR CLAPP'S NO. 22—Fruit medium to large; skin smooth, bright yellow; flesh whitish yellow, fine, very juicy, melting, rich, highly vinous and slightly aromatic. Ripens from middle to last of October. Tree a vigorous grower. S.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, symmetrical, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; in unfavorable seasons scabs freely unless sprayed. Very heavy bearer; hardiest of all pears of good quality. D. and S. Sept. and Oct.

GOODALE—Fruit large; flesh white, juicy melting, of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy and upright in growth, and uniformly productive; valuable. October. S.

HOWELL—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. Is one of the best for export. Sept. and Oct. S. and D.

HARDY BEURRE—A large pear; cinnamon russet shaded red; melting, buttery, juicy and vinous. One of the best Autumn pears. Tree a strong grower and productive.

HOOSIC—Large size; greenish yellow; flesh fine grained, melting, juicy, with a rich almond flavor. Season October. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. S.

IDAHO—Size very large; form nearly round, resembling Easter Beurre; skin greenish yellow, brownish red on the sunny side, with a surface like that of Duchess; flesh melting, juicy, slightly vinous, quality fair. Blights badly. October. D. and S.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSETT—Small to medium, exceedingly smooth and clean. Resembles in shape and color a small russett apple. Color clear russett; valuable only for ornament, fruit being quite useless. Tree has extraordinary healthy glossy foliage, which with the odd pears, makes it valuable as a shade tree and a novelty.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID—Raised from the seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidently crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is wonderfully showy and valuable for market, but not good for table use. Can ship it to Britain without cold storage. It never rots at the core and is nearest blight proof of any pear. S. November and December.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY—Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive. One of the best pears for either home use or market, especially as a dwarf. D. and S. Season Sept. and Oct.

LADY CLAPP—Size and color same as Bartlett, flesh very juicy, rich and melting. Season immediately after Bartlett. This is a decidedly valuable pear and comes in at a good time. Tree vigorous.

LINCOLN—Fruit large, solid, golden yellow color, very juicy, rich and agreeable. Season September. Claimed to be an annual. An abundant bearer, very hardy and free from blight. S.

LUCRATIVE—Medium size; melting, sweet; bears early and abundantly; tree a free, upright grower.

SUPERFINE BEURRE—Medium to large size; yellow ground overlaid with crimson russet; quality fine, juicy, melting and vinous. A most excellent pear either for dessert or market.

SWAN'S ORANGE (Onondago)—A very large, melting, sprightly, vinous pear. Tree vigorous, hardy and extremely productive. Another excellent sort for export. October and November. S.

SHELDON—Medium size; yellow russet; with a richly shaded cheek; flesh melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. A choice pear for home use or market. S. October.

SECKEL—Small; skin rich yellowish russety brown when fully ripe, with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Tree a stout, slow, erect and symmetrical grower. Very productive and hardy. D. and S. September and October.

VERMONT BEAUTY—A beautiful new seedling pear that originated in northern Vermont. Fruit of medium size; flesh melting, sprightly and of the best quality; tree healthy, hardy and very productive. October. S. and D.

WINTER VARIETIES

DANA'S HOVEY—Small, yellow russety pear of fine quality; keeps well; a moderate grower.

EASTER BEURRE—A large, roundish oval fruit, yellow, with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree a moderate grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince as a dwarf. Keeps all winter. D. and S.

JOSEPHINE DE MALINES—Medium to large, roundish, yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet; a fine keeper; productive and very hardy; a moderate grower. December to March. D. and S.

LAWRENCE—Medium size, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor; unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. Nov. and Dec. D. and S.

LINCOLN CORELESS—Storrs & Harrison say of this pear:—Fruit is all solid meat, usually no core or seeds, very large, sometimes weighing over a pound. High colored and handsome; flesh rich, yellow, juicy, aromatic. Season December to March. S.

MT. VERNON—Medium size, light russett, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic, early bearer. A very good late pear. December. D. and S.

POUND—A monstrous, large pear of handsome appearance. Yellow with red cheek. Good stewing pear. Tree a moderate grower and productive.

PRESIDENT DROUARD—Fruit large and handsome; greenish yellow, red in the sun; melting, juicy with a delicious perfume. Tree blights badly. March to May. S.

VICAR (Le Oure)—Large, long; not first quality but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince; a very long keeper; tree blights badly. November to January. D. and S.

WINTER NELIS—Medium size, yellowish-green and russett; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears, very productive. Growth moderate and spiney, has to be top worked. December. S.

PEACHES.

THE PEACH TREE requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil—a warm, sandy loam is probably the best. In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation and highly fertilized.

Peach trees should be set 16 to 20 feet apart each way, according to soil and method of pruning. On heavy soil and with trees regularly shortened in, 16 feet apart will do; whereas on deep, moist, rich sandy loam, well underdrained—which is a model peach soil—20 feet each way is not too far, especially if branches are allowed to grow at their own sweet will, as is very often the case. Whenever there is a full set of fruit, it should be thinned so that the peaches are not closer than five inches apart. This is the secret of profit in growing peaches, viz., thinning the fruit so as to produce large, fine specimens.

The following have been selected after an examination of more than one hundred different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August or last of July:

ALEXANDER—Very early; of good size; handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor. Very hardy and very productive. Clingstone. July.

BEER'S LATE—Very large; yellow with dull red cheek; ripens late, about the same time or a little before the Smock. Is considerably larger, very productive.

BOWSLAUGH LATE—This is an extremely hardy and wonderfully productive peach of excellent quality, rather dark color and homely exterior; the flesh is yellow, firm and excellent; ripens a little later than the Late Crawford and scarcely ever fails to produce a heavy crop.

BANNER—Large, yellow, with rich crimson cheek; yellow flesh of excellent quality, very small pit, excellent keeper and shipper. Season before Smock; exceedingly productive.

BARNARD (Yellow Alberg)—Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the pit, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow flesh peaches, especially for home use. Slightly later than Early Crawford. Very hardy in the bud and productive.

BOKHARA No. 3—From Iowa, where it is claimed to have withstood 28 below zero without injury to the fruit buds, fruit yellow, of good quality and a perfect freestone ; skin tough. Season early—before Early Crawford.

CROSBY—This extra hardy, yellow flesh freestone peach is still at the head of the list for hardiness. Is exceedingly productive, in fact more than half the fruit should certainly be thinned from the tree usually, in which case with good cultivation on rich soil Crosby is a good sized handsome peach, but if allowed to overload, as it will if not thinned, or if planted on poor soil, the fruit will be small. Season about ten days after Early Crawford.

CARLISLE—A peach of the very highest quality, yellow flesh, freestone, medium to large size, and ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Its hardiness, productiveness and high quality make it valuable.

CHAMPION—A very large, hardy white peach, with reddish cheek in the sun, ripening before Early Crawford and highly recommended on account of hardiness, earliness, size and productiveness. Excellent quality.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—This very beautiful and most popular of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, skin yellow, with fine red cheek ; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. First of September.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Fruit of the largest size ; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek ; flesh yellow ; productive. One of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

ELBERTA—A grand new peach, of large size and handsome appearance; yellow flesh; freestone. Ripens about a week after Early Crawford. Very productive and heavier in the bud than Early Crawford. This is now recognized as the leading large yellow peach of its season either for home market or for foreign market, it being the only real good shipper of the large yellow sorts. It has but one apparent defect, viz.: the leaf is more subject to "curl leaf" than many sorts, which however can be prevented by spraying.

EARLY CANADA—This early peach is a native of Jordon, Ont., a chance seedling. Ripens one month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over seven inches in circumference; unusually hardy for a peach. Middle to end of July. Resembles Alexander very much.

EARLY RIVERS—Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. About a week earlier than Hale's. Very hardy and very productive. One of the most regular bearers I know of, but is a clingstone. August.

EARLY MICHIGAN—Medium size, white, with red cheek, handsome ; flesh white, firm and of fine quality. An early and good bearer. Middle of August.

FOSTER—Large ; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on sunny side ; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Very handsome. First of September.

FITZGERALD—Originated at Oakville, Ont. A very large, hardy yellow peach, freestone, ripening just close after Early Crawford, which it somewhat resembles. A valuable hardy sort and productive.

GREENSBORO—A large peach, color a beautiful creamy white, with a red cheek when exposed to the sun. Season same as Early Rivers or nearly so. Very hardy and productive. One of the most valuable early peaches for market. Semi-cling.

GARFIELD OR BRIGDON—Large size; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; color deep orange, becoming red on exposed side; very attractive; foliage large, green, glossy and peculiar. First of September. Season immediately after Early Crawford, which it resembles. Productive.

GLOBE—A rapid, vigorous grower and enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with red crimson towards the pit or stone; quality good, very rich and luscious. Last of September.

GOLDEN DROP—Medium size; very handsome yellow peach with bright clear skin; quality choice. Season latter part of Sept., earlier than the Smock. Very productive. A valuable peach.

HYNE'S SURFRISE—A handsome peach, white flesh, color similar to Hale's Early. Ripens at about same time. Productive, but is not nearly so subject to rot, and nearly a freestone.

HONEST JOHN—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Immediately before Early Crawford.

HALE'S EARLY—Fruit medium to large size; skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and highly flavored. Middle of August. The last of the early peaches and usually sells well. Clingstone.

HILL'S CHILI—Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, very productive; highly esteemed as a market fruit. Almost identical with Longhurst, if not the same. Last of September.

JACQUE'S RARERIPE—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation, as it is undoubtedly one of the very best large yellow peaches and coming in at a season when such peaches are in demand. Middle of September.

KLONDIKE—Tree found in a private kitchen garden at St. Catharines, grown from a chance seed. Fruit is large to very large—specimens from the tree in the season of '97, when it yielded fifteen twelve quart baskets, measured nine inches in circumference. Color white ground nearly overspread with dark purplish crimson; quality excellent, very juicy, rich and delicious; truly a magnificent eating peach. Freestone, and ripens a week before Yellow St. John or nearly two weeks before Early Crawford, and should take a front rank among early peaches.

LEAMINGTON—Medium to large, white with red cheek; quality excellent; juicy, sweet, white flesh. Ripens about a week to ten days before Early Crawford and is a freestone; very productive.

LEMON FREE—Medium to large; greenish yellow turning to yellow when fully ripe. A splendid shipper, very exempt from rot; quality good. Enormously productive; tree very hardy in the bud. A valuable sort.

LONGHURST—Originated in Ontario. Is extremely hardy, bearing annually large crops where most others will not bear at all. Yellow flesh, freestone, and on account of hardiness of tree, period of ripening and general good qualities, makes it very valuable for market in localities where Crawfords are too tender. It is not as handsome as Early Crawford, Elberta or other large yellow peaches, nor quite as large, even if thinned as it should be on the tree. Ripens between the Late Crawford and Smock, or middle of Sept.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large; white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches, especially for home use. Should be in every collection. Last of August or just before Early Crawford.

MILLIONAIRE—A seedling found growing in a kitchen garden at St. Catharines. Size is extra large; quality cannot be surpassed; deep orange yellow flesh, small pit—that parts readily from the flesh; orange with deep crimson cheek, making it one of the most attractive peaches in existence, as well as excellent in every way. Ripens a week later than Early Crawford, at a time when large yellow peaches are in demand—consequently very profitable. Is very productive.

NIAGARA—A very large, fine yellow peach of recent introduction, said to be very hardy, of fine quality and handsome appearance and ripening. This peach has been grown and tested around Lockport, N. Y., and some of the best growers there claim this is one of the very best peaches ever introduced and are planting it largely. Ripens just after Early Crawford.

NEW PROLIFIC—Another fine large yellow peach, ripening soon after Early Crawford, and being very highly praised in Michigan, where it is said to be very hardy and productive and of fine quality and appearance.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best white flesh peaches; very hardy and productive. First to middle of September.

REEVE'S FAVORITE—Very large, roundish, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting. Early part of September or just between Early and Late Crawfords, and so at a very good season for market.

SMOCK—Large, light orange yellow, with reddish cheek. Season end of September and first of October. Quality good; flesh solid, least subject to rot of most sorts; excellent keeper and shipper; tree very hardy and productive.

SALWAY—Large, creamy yellow, with crimson red cheek; yellow flesh, juicy, rich and good quality when fully ripe; ripens later than Smock. Accounted valuable in the very earliest sections of Canada.

STEWART—Medium to large; a fine looking yellow peach of exquisite quality, very productive, bearing annually heavy crops in any reasonably good peach section.

STEVEN'S RARERIPE—Large, white, with light pink flush; quality extra fine. Very productive and free from disease. Commences and ripens immediately after Late Crawford and continues three or four weeks. Last of Sept. and first of October.

SNEED—This is the very earliest peach I know of at present, being a week in advance of Alexander—hitherto the earliest. It is a clingstone, juicy, of good size and good appearance, and will fill a place on the market not now occupied.

SMITHSON—This may be under another name; it came here by chance. Very large size; yellow flesh, freestone. An excellent shipper and ripens late, just before Smock. I regard it as one of the most profitable peaches we have in this section.

TRIUMPH—Medium size; dull red all over; flesh yellow; quality rather coarse, very early, almost as early as Alexander; semi-freestone; tree very hardy and exceedingly productive.

TYHURST—Medium size, nearly round, bright orange yellow, sometimes splashed and streaked on the sunny side with carmine. It is of the very best quality. The tree is of a low spreading habit, and branches have more of a willowy appearance than other peach trees, and is very hardy.

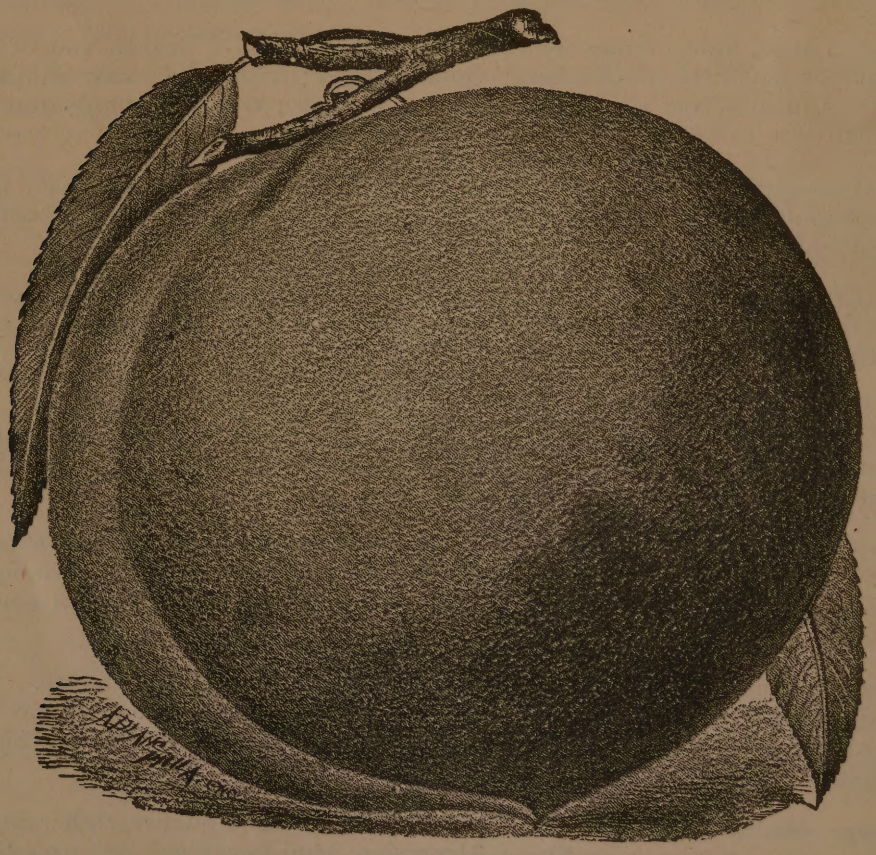
WAGER—Medium, yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy and of fine flavor; bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail, but not of sufficiently handsome appearance. Just after Early Crawford.

WHEATLAND—39 peaches weighed 18 lbs. Was awarded first prize for size, quality and beauty at the New York State fair. Ripens with Late Crawford but larger than it. Yellow flesh and a freestone.

WONDERFUL—Large to very large, color golden yellow, overspread with carmine, flesh yellow, firm and highly flavored ; very small pit, which parts readily. October.

YELLOW RARERIPE—Large deep yellow, dotted with red, melting juicy, with a rich flavor. Season about a week before Smock ; very productive and valuable.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—Medium to large, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek and with yellow flesh, quality good. Ripens just before Early Crawford. Very valuable on account of heavy bearing qualities and period of ripening, being the earliest first-rate yellow peach that is perfectly freestone.



MILLIONAIRE PEACH

PLUMS.

THE PLUM, like the pear, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being then most free from disease. There is no country where plums thrive better than in Canada, especially near the various lakes and bays that are around the southern part.

When a plum is described as "very hardy" it will bear at Ottawa or similarly cold parts of Canada, with reasonable regularity. When described as "hardy" it will bear along the northern limit of successful plum culture. Other sorts will bear in the plum belt.

No family in Canada, even in the remotest northern sections has any excuse for being without a bountiful supply of plums. They grow so easily on almost any soil, and there are varieties hardy enough to endure almost any degree of cold.

NOTE—Where period of ripening is definitely fixed, it is from experience on the Helderleigh Fruit Farms during the season of 1897. Other seasons might be earlier or later, but doubtless the comparison would be about the same between each other.

ABUNDANCE—A very thrifty and beautiful tree; early and profuse bearer of medium sized amber colored plums, turning on the sunny side to cherry red; flesh yellow, and of excellent quality. Japan origin. Ripens August 12th to 15th.

AMERICA—New hybrid. Large size, color glossy coral red, very handsome; flesh yellow and of excellent quality, ripens about the same time as Abundance or a little earlier. Said to be an extra good shipper.

ANCASTER—New seedling now introduced for the first time. Large, size, roundish, greenish yellow, quality excellent; season very early; very productive.

APPLE—So named because of its resemblance to an apple in form; very large, striped and mottled until fully ripe, when it turns to deep, reddish purple. Quality extra good, nearly freestone; season early part of September.

ARCHDUKE—Very large, color blue, oblong, with heavy suture, quality only medium, very productive. A valuable market plum. Season about middle of September.

BURBANK—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan, the Burbank is one of the very best. The tree is universally vigorous, and has strong branches, and begins to bear, usually, when two years old. The skin of the fruit is thick and is almost curculio-proof. An admirable shipping variety; ripens early; enormously productive. August 23rd to 27th. Tree hardy.

BEAUTY OF NAPLES—A variety of the highest excellence; size large, color greenish yellow; flesh juicy and fine flavored. Tree very strong grower and productive. September 7th to 10th.

BLEEKER'S GAGE—About medium; yellow, juicy and rich, productive. End of August.

BRADSHAW—Fruit very large, dark violet red, flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive. One of the best. August 25th to 30th.

CLIMAX—Very large, deep dark red; firm flesh, yellow, sweet and rich; quality first rate. Season earlier than Abundance. Regarded by Mr. Burbank as one of the most valuable of his numerous introductions.

CANADA ORLEANS—A very large plum of excellent quality, greenish ground with red cheek; very productive, tree hardy and a moderate grower. Early September.

CZAR—Very large purple plum, a heavy cropper. A valuable plum for either home use or market. Vigorous grower. Ripens very early.

COLUMBIA—A magnificent large purple plum, ripens with Quackenboss, which it much resembles. A plum that sells at sight. Tree hardy. Sept. 7th to 15th.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Very large and handsome, light yellow, firm, rather coarse quality, one of the most profitable late plums; enormously productive, tree not a very strong grower, requires rich soil. Sept. 20th to 25th.

DIAMOND (Black)—Very large, oval, purple; does not rot readily; an excellent shipper and one of the very latest plums. Very productive. Season Oct.

DE SOTA (Americana Species)—Extremely hardy; medium size, yellow with red cheek, quality fair; very productive, tree vigorous. Season medium.

DUANE'S PURPLE—Large size, roundish and oblong, color a reddish purple, flesh rather coarse; bears extremely well. Sept. 4th to 8th.

EMERALD—This plum is a seedling from Ontario, crossed, it is supposed, with Green Gage. Originated by the late Warren Holton, of Hamilton, Ont. I paid one thousand dollars for the exclusive control of this plum which upsets all calculations as to the money to be made from Abundance, Willard or any other very early plum on account of their earliness—for it is ripe and gone before Abundance begins to ripen, ripening every year about July 31st. The color is greenish yellow, form roundish, size medium to large. The quality is excellent, almost equal to Green Gage, its supposed parent. It has loaded heavily every season that other varieties have borne crops at all in Mr. Holton's orchard, and he has a great number of varieties there in bearing. It has never been known to rot, while other sorts around it have frequently rotted badly. What more is to be desired in a market plum? When it ripens there are no other plums in the market, except Californias, usually selling at that time at equal to a dollar a basket.

EMPIRE—Very large, roundish plum, greenish, with dull red cheek, ripens about a week after Lombard; exceedingly productive; tree a slow grower requiring rich soil and good culture.

EMERALD.

FIELD—Tree strong grower, early and abundant bearer ; fruit large, oval, reddish, ripens earlier than Bradshaw ; is very valuable on account of large size and earliness. Aug. 22nd to 25th.

FELLEMBERG (French or Italian Prune)—A fine large late plum, oval ; purple ; flesh juicy and delicious ; parts from the stone ; fine for drying. Tree a moderate grower, productive. September 20th to 25th.

GENERAL HAND—Very large, roundish, golden yellow, quality coarse ; only moderate bearer, tree wonderfully vigorous. Fruit brings high price on account of very large size ; middle of September.

GUELL—Fruit very large, deep, bluish purple, covered with thick bloom ; flesh yellowish green, somewhat coarse, great cropper and a very early bearer ; tree a very rapid and strong grower. Sept. 1st to 5th.

GERMAN PRUNE—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying ; color dark purple, very agreeable flavor. It does not rot readily ; tree a moderate grower only. Sept. 20th to 25th.

GRAND DUKE—Color of Bradshaw ; fruit very large, of fine quality ; very productive ; one of the best late varieties for either home use or market. Tree a moderate grower. Sept. 12th to 20th.

GLASS SEEDLING—A very fine, large, purple plum, resembling, if not identical with Quackenboss ; hardy. Tree strong and thrifty, does not begin to bear early, but bears heavy crops of plums that fetch the top price when it does commence. Sept. 8th to 12th.

HULING'S SUPERB—Very large and handsome, yellowish green, juicy, rich and good. End of August.

HAWKEYE (Americana Species)—Very hardy and one of the best of this class, fruit medium size, color red, quality fair ; very productive. Season medium to late.

IMPERIAL PEACH (Japan)—Resembles Abundance, also same season. Loads exceedingly heavy, like Burbank, at a very early age.

IMPERIAL GAGE (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and annually productive. Sept. 1st to 5th.

JEFFERSON—A fine variety ; yellow with a red cheek ; flesh orange-colored, juicy and rich ; parts from the stone. Tree a slow, poor grower, but productive. End of August.

JOHN A.—This is a cross between a local seedling, Evelyn, and Fellemburg, originated by the late Richard Trotter, of Owen Sound. It is a rapid, strong grower with heavy foliage, which it retains well. The fruit is a good keeper and shipper. The following is the description as given by the horticulturist at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa : "Large, oblong or egg-shaped, slightly flattened laterally, tapering towards the stem ; color dark bronze red with brighter flush near the calyx, bloom heavy purplish blue, suture quite deeply marked, cavity one-sided with swollen lip on side opposite the suture, stem one and a quarter inches long, stout, flesh greenish yellow, firm and juicy, a pleasant sub-acid, pit large and semi-clinging, the prune characteristics are strongly marked. As a keeper it may be valuable." See Experimental Farm Report of 1894. The original tree has borne a great number of very heavy crops, the fruit is large and of good quality, a good shipper, comes in late, being about same season as Reine Claude. This is bound to be a most valuable plum.

KELSEY (Japan)—A magnificent large yellow plum of excellent quality, far ahead both in size and quality, of most Japan plums. Season last of August, but unfortunately too tender except for the best peach sections; productive there.

KINGSTON—Very large purple plum and very productive, oval in form, quality only fair; season latter part of September. This plum, on account of productiveness, handsome appearance, early bearing qualities and large size, will be a very profitable variety to plant for market.

LA HERMOSA—A seedling from Fellemburg. Resembles its parent in shape and flavor, ripens at the same time or in this locality the latter part of September, is a little larger even than Fellemburg, color red, is a heavy and regular bearer, should be a great acquisition. This plum was originated by the late Richard Trotter, of Owen Sound, who originated several new and valuable fruits.

LOMBARD (Bleeker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good; extremely productive, a valuable market variety, hardy, and one of the most popular. September 9th to 15th.

LOWRY'S GAGE—A chance seedling, was found growing in a neglected fence corner at St. David's, Ont., and the fruit ripening every year very early—several days in advance even of Bradshaw, and producing very heavy crops every year, was thought worth introducing. It is now offered for sale with a hope that it may prove remunerative. Color yellow, size medium, quality first-rate.

LINCOLN—A seedling of Green Gage, very large, reddish purple in color on a green ground. Season medium. My trees ten years old have not proved productive, so far.

MOORE'S ARCTIC—Fruit grows in large clusters, exceedingly productive, dark purple; flavor very fine, both for preserving and dessert. A long keeper and of medium size. Sept. 2nd to 7th. Tree hardy.

MONARCH—Fruit very large, roundish oval, dark purplish blue, freestone, of excellent quality; tree robust and an abundant bearer—trees three years from the graft bearing large crops of fine plums. This plum is very valuable, and is one of the best late plums now grown. Sept. 28th to Oct. 2nd.

MONROE—Medium, excellent, vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

MONROE EGG—A magnificent large greenish yellow plum of good quality, loads very heavy and is one of the most valuable plums for either home use or market.

MCLAUGHLIN—Large, yellow, with fine pink blush, juicy, luscious, productive; nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage in quality. Early September.

MILTON (Americana Species)—Large, dark red, flesh firm, good quality for an Americana. Ripens very early. Very hardy, very vigorous and very productive.

NIAGARA—Very large, reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow, very nearly identical with Bradshaw. Aug. 28th to Sept. 2nd.

OGON—Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, very coarse in quality; vigorous and hardy. Japan origin. Aug. 15 to 20th.

October Purple (Japan)—Large, round, purple, of good quality ; hardy, very productive. Season very late.

Prince Englebert—Very large and long ; deep purple ; rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous, productive. One of the best. Sept. 4th to 9th.

Pond's Seedling—A magnificent large English plum ; light red, changing to violet ; quality fair to good ; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. Sept. 11th to 17th.

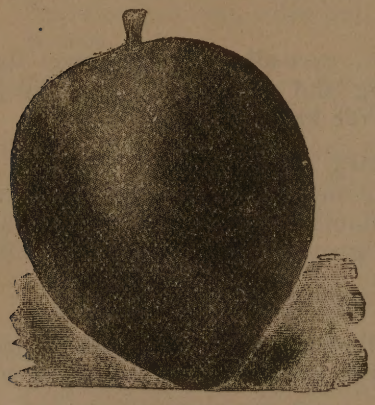
Purple Egg (Hudson River Purple Egg)—Large size, reddish purple with nice bloom ; excellent and regular bearer. One of the least liable of all plums to rot, consequently one of the very best shippers. Sept. 9th to 15th.

Peter's Yellow Gage—Fruit medium, nearly oval ; skin pale yellow, sometimes with crimson dots in the sun, and a thin light bloom ; flesh yellow and of good quality ; tree moderately vigorous and very productive ; one of the very best plums. Season Sept. 5th to 10th.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Medium size ; deep yellow ; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sweet ; productive. August.

Prince of Wales—Round, mottled, reddish purple on cream colored ground, quality excellent ; very productive. Season September.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong, oval, deep purple, a little coarse, sprightly and juicy. Adheres slightly to the stone ; productive. Valuable for market. Commences to bear late. Tree grows to be a very large size and is a very profitable variety after it begins to bear. Hardy. September 8th to 15th.



RED JUNE.

Red June—This is one of the most promising of the newer Japans. A vigorous, upright tree like Abundance, also like it being very productive ; fruit medium ; deep vermillion red with fine bloom, hence very attractive ; quality very good, flesh yellow, half cling, pit small. Ripens early, just before Abundance.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large, nearly round, greenish yellow ; juicy, melting and excellent ; enormous bearer. Rightly regarded as one of the most profitable plums for market, as well as one of the very best for home use. Tree is only a moderate grower in the nursery, but seems to grow better in the orchard. Season September 20th to 30th.

Royal (Japan)—Large reddish plum resembling Abundance, ripening about the same time. Tree very productive, loading like Burbank.

Reine Claude Violet—A richly flavored Gage of a purple color, bearing heavy crops of fruit in September.

Shropshire Damson—Plum of fine quality, as free from the attack of the curculio as the common Damson, and of same color. Flesh is amber color, juicy and sprightly. Size small. Very free from rot, very productive ; valuable. Tree hardy. Sept. 25th to 30th.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Very large, roundish, reddish blue plum, and productive. Tree a very upright grower. September 8th to 12th.

SIMONI—(Apricot Plum)—The tree somewhat resembles the peach; fruit a brick red color, flat, flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor, hardy and valuable as an ornamental fruit tree, but not profitable for market. August 12th to 20th.

SMITH'S ORLEANS—Large size, reddish purple on green ground, flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor; very productive. A very profitable and valuable sort, whether for home use or market.

STANTON—Originated in New York State; tree is a symmetrical grower, fruit medium to large, nearly round, deep purple, with blue bloom; quality best, ripens latest of all and keeps extra well. Begins to bear very late. Season October.

SPAULDING—Tree rank grower, enormously productive, more exempt from curculio than most plums; firm, sweet and rich in quality; freestone; color yellowish green. One of the most desirable sorts. Sept. 1st.

SAUNDERS—A plum of Canadian origin, introduced at Fonthill. Size above medium, color bright golden yellow, quality good, bears well at an early age and regularly—has a peculiarity of bearing in the tree and not on the ends of the branches, which is a good trait; tree a poor scraggy grower, requires rich soil. Season very early—Aug. 20th to 25th.

SATSUMA—A Japan plum of very large size, not heavy bearer as most Japans are; flesh is blood red, color of skin reddish, with yellow ground. Quality very good to best. September.

STODDARD (Americana Species)—Fruit oblique oval, color pinkish red over yellow, and covered with many small white dots; skin thick, flesh yellow; quality good for an Americana; season medium early.

SHIRO (Japan)—Large, roundish, yellow, handsome, juicy, rich, quality good, skin tough so a good shipper. Season early, about same time as Abundance.

VICTORIA (Sharp's Emperor)—One of the finest plums in cultivation; of large size; fine quality; skin light yellow, marbled, spotted, and shaded with light lilac and crimson; rots easily. Tree a free grower and most abundant bearer. Middle of September.

WARNER'S LATE (Middleburgh)—Fruit large; skin red, with a blue bloom; very fine grained. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens last of September. Valuable for market.

WEAVER (Americana Species)—Fruit medium, color red, very prolific, constant and regular bearer and of fair quality. The tree is very hardy. August.

WASHINGTON—Very large, when ripe clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent; very popular and very productive. August 30th to September 5th.

WILLARD (Japan)—Quality poor, color dark red, size medium; productive; when ripe drops easily from the tree. Season very early—about a week before Abundance, or August 7th to 10th. Not to be recommended very highly, however.

WICKSON—Another of the new Japanese sorts. Tree upright and vigorous; fruit of very large size, often 8 or 9 inches round; when ripe a deep crimson color when fully exposed to the sun, yellow over the balance of the plum; quality excellent; blooms very early and so may more likely, even than the other Japans, be caught occasionally in some sections by late spring frosts. Season follows Burbank. (See illustration, page 42.)

WOLF (Americana Species)—Very hardy and a valuable plum for the extreme north; rather above medium size, form round oval, color red, quality below medium; very productive. Season medium.

YELLOW EGG, OR YELLOW MAGNUM BONUM—Very large, egg shaped, excellent for cooking, good and productive. One of the most profitable market plums on account of large size and productiveness. Hardy. Sept. 10th to 15th.

CHERRIES.

CHERRY TREES will thrive in almost every part of Canada on suitable soil. The soil must be dry; it may be light sand or clay loam, or any soil between these; the only stipulation is dryness. Cherry trees will not thrive on flat or wet land. The Hearts and Bigarreaus, commonly called English cherries, are strong, rampant growers, and should be set 20 to 25 feet apart. They are not hardy enough except for southern and favorable parts of middle Ontario and the favorable parts of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. They bear enormous crops, frequently as much as 300 quarts from single trees, and in some cases much more, and are always in demand at good prices. At present there is a large profit in a cherry orchard in full bearing.

The Morello cherries thrive over a much wider area, some of the varieties being hardy enough for all sections of settled Eastern Canada, and these are equally profitable with the Hearts and Bigarreaus in most cases. Red cherries of the Morello class are wanted by every householder in the land, hence the demand is enormous and never satisfied.

Black knot attacks the Morello, but does not attack the others. Black knot, however, is no longer any bugbear to fruit growers. It is only necessary to examine the trees two or three times a year and cut off and burn any knots found when in the green state to prevent it spreading further. It can only spread from ripe spores or BLACK knots.

Sour cherries or Morellos should be planted from 14 to 20 feet apart, according to varieties and soil, and if the ground is rich so much the better. Sour cherries also require dry ground, but are not quite so fastidious in that respect. The Morellos have slender spreading branches.

The third class into which cherries are usually divided is the Duke. These grow very upright and stout but do not require the room necessary for Hearts and Biggereaus. The fruit is semi-acid. The tree is subject to black knot, though perhaps not quite so subject to it as the Morellos. The Dukes too, bear heavy crops and are hardier than Hearts or Biggereaus; indeed, the Dukes occupy a place midway between the other two classes, as near as can be, in many respects.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS—Of these Napoleon Bigarreau is my choice for first place among the light colored, and Black Tartarian, Windsor, and Schmidt's Bigarreau among the blacks. Dates of ripening are those of 1897 at Helderleigh and may differ other seasons, but are given for comparison and are exact when so stated.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

BLACK OXHEART—An extremely large, deep black cherry; very productive; tree a strong grower; quality first rate. Ripens late, about July 20th to 25th.

BLACK EAGLE—Large black, very tender, juicy, rich and highly flavored. July.

BLACK HEART—A very old variety. Fruit medium size, heart shaped, irregular; skin glossy, deep black; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet. Tree a rather rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early in July.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor, productive. July 1st to 10th.

COE'S TRANSPARENT—Medium size, pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome, one of the best of its season, productive. End of June.

DOWNER'S LATE RED—Medium size, light red, tender, juicy, semi-acid, a cooking rather than an eating cherry; productive. July 15th to 20th.

ELTON—Large, fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun. Tree extra strong grower and very productive. End of June.

ELKHORN (Tradescant's Black Heart)—Large, black, of good quality, extra solid and firm; productive. July 20th to 25th.

EARLY PURPLE—Medium size, purple, tender, juicy, sweet. Middle of June.

GOV. WOOD—One of the best cherries; very large, light red, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and great bearer. End of June.

IDA—Medium to large, pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; juicy, and of good quality; abundant and regular bearer. Ripe latter part of June.

KNIGHT'S EARLY—Large, black; tender, juicy, rich; productive. Ripe about the end of June.

MEZZEL—A French variety; very large, dark brown, firm; tree a free grower, spreading, irregular. Middle of July.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU—Very large, pale yellow or red, very firm, juicy and sweet; productive. One of the very best. July 10th to 15th.

OHIO BEAUTY—Large, light ground, nearly covered with red; tender, juicy. June.

PICKERING—Large, bright red, very firm, not very juicy, flesh parts readily from the pit. Splendid keeper, being practically free from rot. Originated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, in Pickering township, where sweet cherries cannot usually be grown successfully. This variety has been grown there for twenty years, and has fruited with great regularity, bearing great crops annually. A sweet cherry that grows to be twenty-five years old, sound and uninjured in that section, has proved that it is hardy enough for a large part of Ontario.

ROCKPORT BIGARREAU—A firm, large, light colored cherry with red cheek. Ripens at the same time as Black Tartarian.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—A most valuable cherry; fruit of an immense size, of a rich, deep brown; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly and makes a most noble dish for the table. July 15th to 20th.

WINDSOR—Originated at Windsor, Ont. A very large, roundish cherry, of brown color; unfortunately seems more subject to rot than many others. Tree exceedingly regular and productive cropper. Season July 15th to 20th.

YELLOW SPANISH—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek, firm, juicy and excellent, one of the best light colored cherries; productive. July 1st to 5th.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

BELLE MAGNIFIQUE—A magnificent large red, late cherry of the Duke class; fine for cooking and good for the table when fully ripe; rather acid; tender and juicy; very productive; tree a moderate grower. Ripe about latter part of July.

CALIFORNIA ADVANCE—A fine Duke cherry, similar in both season and in character to the Late Duke. Am inclined to think the two identical.

DOUBLE NATTE—A very hardy Morello; fruit large as Early Richmond; bright red. Extremely valuable for the north, being one of the few really hardy cherries of good size.

DYEHOUSE—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer, ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality and productive. Last of June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium size, blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; long stem; very productive. Last of July and early August.

EARLY RICHMOND (Kentish Virginian May)—Medium size, bright red, melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and is exceedingly productive. Last of June and first of July.

EMPRESS EUGENIE—Large, dark red; productive; tree robust and hardy, belongs to Duke class. Ripe about first of July.

FOUCHE MORELLO—Another of the very hardy, very productive, bright red cherries, of about the same size as Early Richmond; will altogether supersede such sorts as Ostheim and Vladimir, the fruit of which is of smaller size.

LATE DUKE—Large, light red, late and fine. July.

LIEB—A new Morello from Illinois; resembles Early Richmond, but a little later. Valued in the north for size and hardiness.

LARGE MONTMORENCY (Morello type)—A large red, acid cherry, larger than early Richmond and fully ten days later, very productive, and without doubt the most valuable of all sour cherries; tree strong grower.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—An excellent hardy variety; very vigorous and productive; large size; rich, dark red; flesh red, with mild, sub-acid flavor. Season middle to end of July.

MAY DUKE—Large, dark red, juicy and rich, an excellent old variety; productive. End of June.

OLIVET—Of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort, flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous, very sweet, sub-acid flavor- Last of June.

OREL No. 24—Tree a medium grower, healthy, hardy, bears early, quite productive. Fruit about medium size, dark in color, nearly black when ripe, stem about medium length. Flavor rich, spicy, pleasant. One of the very best for canning.

OREL No. 25—One of the late importations from Rnssia ; tested at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and found to be both hardy and productive, and fruit of about the same size as Early Richmond. Morello type.

OSTHEIM—A hardy cherry from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit small to medium size, roundish, ovate ; skin red ; dark at maturity : stalk long ; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet. Ripe latter part of July.

REINE HORTENSE—Very fine ; large, bright red ; juicy and delicious ; productive. July.

ROYAL DUKE—One of the best of the Duke class ; ripens after May Duke.

VLADIMIR—Extremely hardy Russian. Tree much smaller than other sorts, fruit of fair size and nearly black. Valuable on account of extreme hardiness.

WRAGG—Another hardy cherry of recent introduction from Russia. Later than Vladimir, and like it, valuable for extreme northern sections. Ripe end of July, and said to be same as English Morello, which it certainly very much resembles.

WEIR—Another new Morello from Russia ; of good size ; bright red color ; very hardy and productive.

WICKSON (natural size).

(See page 38.)

QUINCES.

THE QUINCE is attracting attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, is productive, gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large, roundish, bright golden color, cooks tender, and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserving or flavoring, very productive, the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

BOURGEAT—A large, fine new quince. Season soon after Orange. Keeps well on into winter.

CHAMPION—A variety originating in Connecticut ; tree is a prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine and a long keeper, rather late, except for the earliest sections. October and November.

MEECHE'S PROLIFIC—A free grower, very productive, fruit of good quality, very large and handsome, not quite so hardy as Orange.

REA'S MAMMOTH—A very large quince and also productive. Tree a very strong grower. Regarded by many as the most desirable quince to plant.

EUROPEAN APRICOTS

THE APRICOT is a cross between the plum and the peach, and resembles both in some particulars. The fruit is liable to the attacks of curculio, like the plum, and the tree is subject to the yellows, like the peach. In fact, being attacked by by the enemies of these two fruits it is not planted for profit to any extent. It will scarcely thrive outside the peach belt.

HARRIS—This is planted now more largely than any other, as it seems to yield more regular crops, and is of good quality.

MONTGAMET—The latest real acquisition that has been well tested, is of fairly good size and appearance ; good quality and ripens early.

MOOR PARK—One of the largest, orange color, with red cheek ; very productive ; rich flavor. Early August.

SMITH'S EARLY—One of the very early sorts that has lately been introduced, and claimed to be superior to most others.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

THESE are quite distinct from the European varieties. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, having withstood 30 degrees below zero without injury; early bearing, productiveness and freedom from insect ravages and diseases. The following are the best that have been thoroughly tested.

ALEXANDER—Very hardy, an immense bearer, fruit large, yellow, flecked with red, very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

ALEXIS—Very hardy, an abundant bearer, yellow, with red cheek, large to very large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

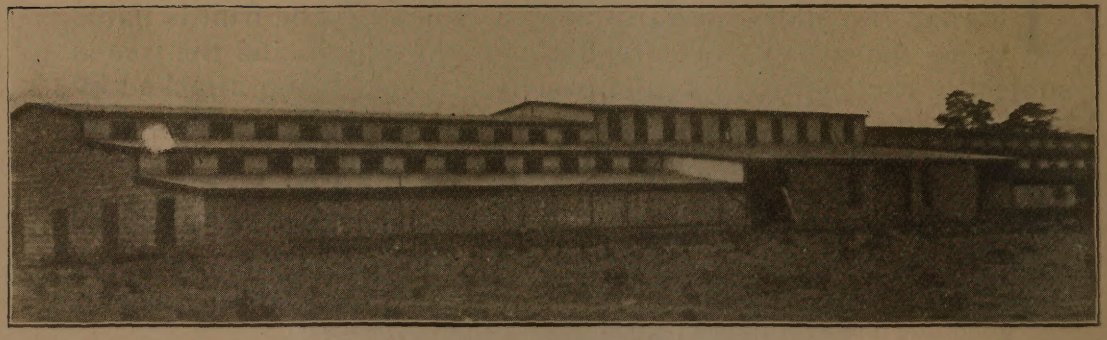
CATHERINE—Very hardy, vigorous and productive, medium size, yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. July.

GIBB—Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive, fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich, best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries, a great acquisition. Last of June.

J. L. BUDD—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer, fruit large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond, the best late variety and a decided acquisitisn. August.

NICHOLAS—Tree hardy and prolific, fruit medium to large, white, sweet and melting; a handsome and valuable variety. July.

SHENSE—Originated in the Western States, tree is a big, strong grower, and fruit of a very good size it is said.



WINTER TREE STORAGE CELLARS.

Read This About My Grape Vines.

THE experienced fruit grower and vineyardist knows the value of planting first-class stock. No one can persuade him to plant anything but the best. To those who are accustomed to buy vines from small dealers or growers who do not grade their vines, and to those now proposing to buy for the first, let me urge the following points with regard to my vines :

1. They are grown by a specialist, who knows his trade as well as any man in America, and who produces better vines in one year than inexperienced growers do in two.

2. Making a regular business of growing vines I am not so liable to get varieties mixed, which is an important matter.

3. My vines are dug by appliances unknown to those not in the business largely, and all the roots are preserved, while many may cut and pull off half the roots in digging.

4. **My Vines are Graded.** That is, when I offer a vine No. 1, it is a vine selected from perhaps six others that are graded No. 2 and No. 3. My No. 2 vines are better than the average vines sold by inexperienced growers or those who fail to grade carefully and systematically, and these I sell at rates much below No. 1.

5. Please bear this in mind and if you are quoted prices lower than mine do not forget this important matter, or it would be poor encouragement to offer a choice article.

6. My vines are all grown out of doors and are hardy. The wood is taken from bearing vines right here.

7. On receipt of value I will send samples and guarantee to furnish all you require, if in stock, fully up to sample or no sale.

GRAPES.

NEARLY every section of Ontario can produce grapes of good quality, but more particularly the counties bordering on the lakes. We have now grand varieties ripening early enough to suit the northern counties, and hardy enough to stand 30° below zero when the wood is well ripened. However, any difficulty about the wood freezing in the winter can easily be overcome by laying down the vines in winter and covering with earth. The soil best suited for a vigorous and at the same time healthy vine is not deep sand, as was at one time supposed, but on the contrary rather heavy clay loam that is moderately fertile and deep. A strong, deep soil well drained, such as would produce a heavy crop of winter wheat, will produce the best results. The vine does not require heavy dressings of manure on suitable soil; a moderate dressing of cow manure is best when the vines begin to show a lack of vigor. Ashes are beneficial on most soils, but especially on light leachy soils. Vines when planted should have the top removed down to two buds and the following spring down to three buds, and the third spring to one cane from 2 to 4 ft. long, according to the vigor of the vine and the closeness of the buds, say from 6 to 10 buds. This cane should be tied upright to a trellis, and, when the shoots start out, all below a foot from the ground rubbed off, and the stock to this height always kept clean of suckers as fast as they start. The following spring three canes can be left, each having from 4 to 8 buds, according to the vigor of the vine. These are tied in fan shape on the trellis. The fifth spring the vine should be strong enough to bear a full crop and 5 to 8 canes can be left, having from 4 to 8

buds on each, and this quantity each succeeding year, always bearing in mind the more buds the more bunches, and that a full grown vine should not bear over 20 lbs. of grapes under ordinary circumstances. Each bud on a thrifty Concord should produce a hal pound of grapes on an average. I would recommend the following varieties for family use for a good grape section : Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Roger 4 (Wilder), Campbell's Early, Brighton, Lindley, Agawam, Vergennes, Niagara, Moore's Diamond; for northern sections, where only early sorts will ripen, Moore's Early, Worden, Campbell's Early, Brighton, Lindley and Moore's Diamond. The Worden is the one best family grape for all sections, combining all the qualities of a perfect grape for home use.

BRIGHTON—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red ; flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A strong, vigorous grower, with thick leathery foliage, and a heavy cropper of very large bunches of black grapes—ripening very early and of good quality ; skin tough but not too thick ; a splendid shipper. A grape that is likely to take the place of all other early and medium early black grapes for market.

CHARLTON—A very promising new variety. A cross between Brighton and Mills ; bunch medium to large, berry medium to large, color red, flesh tender, melting, high flavor, eason early. Awarded Barry Gold Medal also Wilder Medal.

CONCORD.

CATAWBA—Bunches large and loose ; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened ; ripens with Isabella ; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Ontario.

CHAMPION (Talman)—This variety is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford. It is very productive but of rather poor quality.

CONCORD—A popular variety that succeeds under a greater variety of circumstances than perhaps any other grape; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black, with bloom —early.

CLINTON—The wine grape of Canada ; hardy, productive, vigorous, healthy ; ripens with Concord; berry below medium size, black, too acid for table use.

DELAWARE—One of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive.

DIANA—Bunches a little above medium size, compact; berries large, light red, very juicy and sweet, with distinct, spicy, refreshing flavor; vine a vigorous grower, and bears well; ripens a little before the Catawba.

EATON—Black; bunch and berry of very largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive.

IONA (Dr. Gratt)—Bunches large, long, somewhat shouldered and loose; berries medium, of a fine, clear wine color; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp, with a brisk, sweet, vinous flavor. Ripens a little earlier than Catawba.

MOORE'S EARLY

MOYER—Red; originated in Canada; vine hardy and healthy; bunches and berries a little larger than Delaware; ripens very early—with the earliest—and hangs well on the vine; resembles Delaware in appearance; sweet as soon as colored; skin thin but tough, pulp tender, rich and juicy. Not usually productive.

MOORE'S DIAMOND — Vine a vigorous grower, with dark healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord, rich, sprightly and sweet. Ripens about one week before Concord.

MOORE'S EARLY—A seedling of Concord, ten days earlier; vine very hardy, foliage strong and hardy, like its parent. Very large bunch and berries, quality first rate. One of the best very early black grapes.

NIAGARA—Originated in Lockport, N. Y., in 1868, and is a cross between the Concord and Cassidy, first fruiting in 1872. It has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit. The vine is hardy and a remarkably strong grower; the leaves are thick, leathery and a dark glossy green. Very large bunches, uniform and very compact; berries are as large or larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough; quality good, with little pulp, melting and sweet; ripens with the Concord.

POCKLINGTON—Is a seedling of the Concord. Vine thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage. Strong grower; never mildews; is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the centre, with little or no pulp; bunch very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, large and thickly set.

WORDEN.

VERGENNES—A chance seedling found at Vergennes, Vt. Free from mildew, very productive, clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stems, color light amber, flesh meaty and tender, ripens with Concord, and is an excellent late keeper.

WINCHELL (Early Vermont) (Green Mountain Grape)—A new very early white grape of excellent quality, and ripens the earliest of any grape of merit; vine not a vigorous grower.

WYOMING RED—A very early red grape, a good grower and healthy; bunch and berry small to medium, sweet, but a little foxy.

WORDEN—A seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance, but the berries are larger. The fruit is better flavored and ripens several days earlier; a magnificent grape—fruit, vine and foliage. For home use for all sections the Worden is the king of grapes.

ROGERS' HYBRIDS.

There are a great many of these most excellent varieties, combining great productiveness in most with good quality, large size, handsome appearance, excellent keeping qualities. The only weak feature in these hybrids is that the leaves are subject in wet weather to a species of mildew which causes them to drop off, and when this occurs the grapes do not ripen up satisfactorily. Remedies for this trouble, which only occurs in rainy seasons, are now being tried, which are successful. A description here would occupy too much space. The following are some of the most valuable varieties:

AGAWAM (No. 15)—A large red grape, ripening a little late for any but good grape sections, a heavy cropper and valuable as a choice late table grape. An excellent keeper.

BARRY (No. 43)—Very much resembles Herbert, ripens with Concord.

HERBERT (No. 44)—Black, berry and bunch large, shouldered, one of the best, earlier than Concord.

LINDLEY (No. 9)—One of the best red grapes for either home use or market, cluster rather loose, requires long pruning and soil not too rich in humus; ripens a week before Concord.

SALEM (No. 53)—Very choice red grape, productive, excellent keeper. If picked as soon as ripe and placed in cool dry atmosphere will keep in excellent order until Christmas.

WILDER (No. 4)—Black, early, sweet, productive, one of the best, but must not be allowed to overbear, which is its tendency, or it is ruined for several years.

SMALL FRUITS

THE small fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., ripening from the first of July till Fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation and yield large returns at comparatively small expense; they should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

STRAWBERRIES

Owing to the great difficulty of delivering strawberries in good order by freight along with other nursery stock, I do not offer strawberry plants for sale.

Marlboro Raspberry.

RASPBERRIES

AS it is difficult to eradicate clover or grass from Red Raspberries, I find the best preparation of the ground is a summer fallow, manured as for a crop of fall wheat and ridged up in the fall, ridges six feet apart. The ground must be well drained for raspberries. In the spring, harrow and cultivate centre of the ridges, only as fast as planted so ground will not get dry, stretch out roots both ways in the furrows, plant about six inches below the level of the land, allowing for ridges. Put plants about 18 inches apart in the rows. Pack fine moist earth about the roots and cover loosely at the top, cultivate often, nip off young growth at two feet high. Second year cultivate as before, allow a cane every six inches in the row, cut the rest off same as weeds. Another plan, producing berries of larger size and with less labor, is to plant five feet apart each way and cultivate both ways permanently, leaving about four to six shoots in a hill. Where large plots are set I think this the better system as it involves less hand labor and produces a better grade of fruit, and I believe more of it. The soil for raspberries is sandy loam.

CUTHBERT—Fairly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich, luscious, best, commences to ripen moderately early, and holds out until all others are gone.

COLUMBIAN—This is an enormously productive, very large purple berry, resembling the Schaffer but firmer; canes lighter red; a very rampant stout grower, canes often an inch in thickness and on good soil would easily grow eight feet in a season; propagates like the Schaffer, from tips. A valuable variety for home use or for canning factories.

GOLDEN QUEEN—The finest flavored of all the raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower and hardy enough even for northern latitudes, having stood uninjured when the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

HIGHLAND HARDY—Plants are very hardy; productive, and ripens the fruit very early; berry good size, bright red and sufficiently firm for shipping. Valuable for market.

LOUDEN.

LOUDON—It is very hardy, and one of the best red raspberries in existence. Size very large, equal to the Cuthbert; firm; ripens about same time and is very productive.

MARLBORO—Large size, light crimson color; fair quality and firm. Plant stout and short, very productive The first berries ripen early, but the entire crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.

SHAFFER RASPBERRY—This raspberry has scarcely received the justice it merits. It is the most productive raspberry I have tested, and I have tested most varieties of merit. Its color is against it for market, being purplish; but for home use or growing for canning factories it is head and shoulders over most other berries. The quality is the very best, and it will make nearly half as many again pounds of preserved or canned fruit as Cuthbert from the same number of boxes, having so small a cavity. It is an extremely vigorous grower, and should be planted seven or eight feet apart unless wired up. The canes if allowed to grow, on good land will reach a height of eight feet. It propagates like black caps, from tips.

SHAFFER.

THOMPSON'S EARLY—This is one of the earliest, if not the earliest red raspberry, but not as large or productive as claimed at first, and berries crumble more or less.

TURNER—A beautiful red berry of excellent quality, below medium size; extremely hardy.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

PREPARE the ground same as for red raspberries. In the spring harrow and cultivate, mark crosswise with corn marker three feet apart, run a single furrow down the centre of the land, dig holes more than large enough to spread out the roots and six inches deep, fill up and pack with moist earth. Cultivate both ways as for corn, ridge up as soon as crop is gathered.

CUMBERLAND—Black, very large ; very similar to Gregg in quality and firmness. In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled ; one of the best midseason market varieties.

CONRATH—A very early, very hardy sort ; firm and good shipper ; very vigorous grower and exceedingly productive ; berry of large size and handsome appearance ; a decided acquisition to the list of early hardy black caps.

GREGG—Fruit very large, good quality, very meaty and firm, with heavy bloom ; canes of very strong growth, needs rich soil and plenty of fertilizer to do well ; very late, extending the season well into blackberry time. Not quite as hardy as we could wish.

HILBORN (New Canadian)—Fruit jet black, large as Gregg and better flavor, strong grower, perfectly hardy, few thorns, very productive, one of the most desirable of black caps and decidedly the best second early known, very showy and brings the highest price in the market.

JAPANESE RASPBERRY (Wineberry)—Ornamental both in fruit and plant ; canes covered with purplish red hairs; leaves dark green, silvery grey beneath ; fruit in large clusters and each berry at first tightly enfolded by the large calyx forming a sort of burr which is covered with purplish red hairs ; this gradually opens and turns back exposing a beautiful wine colored fruit of medium size ; brisk sub-acid ; retains flavor when cooked ; not recommended for profit.

PALMER

KANSAS—A very heavy stocky grower of the Gregg type; exceedingly productive of very large black berries, fine grained, solid and showy medium early. One of the very best.

MILLS—Another new sort of large size and medium season; regarded by many American growers as the most profitable market sort, on account of its productiveness, large size, and the strong upright growth of the bush.

OHIO—An old variety of very vigorous, upright growth; very productive; berry very large; particularly liked by evaporators, producing, it is said, more pounds of dried product per acre than any other sort; mid-season.

OLDER—A very large jet black berry, extremely hardy and vigorous, very productive; season medium early. This is regarded as one of the very best black caps now being offered.

PALMER—A very early, very productive, and very hardy sort, ripening its crop up at two or three pickings early, when the price is best; good medium size, good black color, of good quality. A very desirable early sort.

SOUHEGAN OR TYLER—These varieties are so near alike that one description will answer for both. Ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts, canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with a foliage healthy and free from rust, wonderfully productive; good size, jet black with little bloom, firm, flavor sweet, pleasant; valuable for market.

BLACKBERRIES.

PLANT on strong, deep, rich land, heavily manured; rows seven feet apart, two feet in the rows for field, prune as with raspberries; form a hedge or tie to wire, cultivate shallow; or may be planted in hills six feet each way, but hedge row preferable.

Blackberry plants are produced in two ways—one is by allowing the sprouts to grow up in the fruiting plantation and digging these up, leaving a piece of the root of the mother plant attached, these make poor unsatisfactory plants and a large percentage fail to grow, leaving sad gaps in the field or plot, and are dear as a gift; these are offered by young concerns or cheap Jack concerns at low prices—and are dear in the long run. The other way is to propagate in the greenhouse the cuttings until started and then plant out of doors for one or two years, producing a plant with a fully developed system of fibrous roots; such plants under any decent care all live and are worth five times as much as the succors. Those I offer are grown by the latter method.

ANCIENT BRITON—This promising variety was brought from Wales some years since, and has gradually risen in public estimation upon its own merits to the highest place as a profitable and valuable berry. The plant is very vigorous, healthy and extremely hardy, the fruit stems are large and profusely loaded with medium sized luscious berries.

ERIE.

AGAWAM—Ripens earlier than other kinds and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy —one of the very best hardy sorts.

ERIE—Very large and very early, perfectly hardy in the peach belt, strong grower and great bearer.

GAINOR—A large sized berry, very productive, hardier than Erie or Kittatinny ; not quite so hardy as Agawam, Ancient Briton or Western Triumph, but larger fruit. This is one of the most valuable sorts ever introduced and stands at the top in the district just on the edge or outside the peach belt.

GAINOR.

KITTATINNY—Is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in all respects than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit. Not hardy enough except for the peach belt, but cannot be excelled inside that belt ; berries are so very large and the plants so productive.

LAWTON—Fruit very large and black ; tender outside the peach belt ; an abundant bearer; resembles Erie, but not so hardy.

LUCRETIA—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries ; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often 1 and 1½ inches long by 1 inch in diameter, soft. sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core ; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from ground.

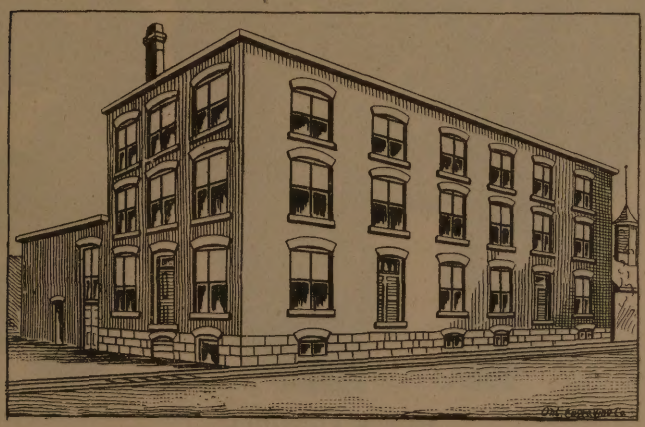
KITTATINNY.

RATHBUN—Very large. jet black, firm enough to ship and handle well. Of best quality, very productive ; will root from tips of canes.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core.

TAYLOR—Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core, very productive and hardy.

WACHUSETT'S THORNLESS—A blackberry almost thornless, of fair size and quality, but not so productive as some others.



FRUIT PRESERVING WORKS.

CURRANTS

THIS fruit comes partly with the raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the currant. Set 4½ to 5 feet apart in rich ground, rows six feet apart; in large plots plant five feet each way and cultivate both ways with horse. Cultivate well or mulch heavily, prune out old wood so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears dust with hellebore every three weeks; manure freely. The best soil for currants is a heavy loam, and no fruit crop is more easily handled. Unlike strawberries or raspberries, you can let them hang when ripe for a few days without loss.

BLACK VICTORIA.

BLACK VICTORIA—A recent introduction from England. Berry of immense size, like small cherries; very productive bush and a very vigorous grower; season about with or a little before Black Champion.

BLACK NAPLES—The old reliable standard black currant, vigorous, productive, best on heavy soil.

BLACK CHAMPION—A new variety from England, more productive and fruit larger than Black Naples ; season later than most sorts and hangs on extremely well ; very profitable.

CHERRY (Red)—Old and reliable, largest red currant except Fay's, which is about the same size.

COLLIN'S PROLIFIC—New black currant, productive, strong, vigorous grower ; currants large size, good quality ; among the earliest.

COMET—An English variety highly praised as being very large in bunch and berry, color brilliant crimson, flavor mild and pleasant.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—(Red)—Has been cultivated for some years alongside all the best and most popular old varieties and has sustained all claims made for it by the originator, being as large as Cherry, berries more uniform, with larger stems and fruit less acid and far more productive ; is the most popular red both for home use and for market.

LEE'S PROLIFIC (Black)—A variety not quite so vigorous as Black Naples but more suitable for sandy loam, fruit sweeter and generally better liked for jam or jelly.

MOORE'S RUBY (Red)—Vigorous, productive, medium size.

PRINCE ALBERT—Berry large, light red, bunch long, erect grower, immense bearer, ripens late ; valuable.

PERFECTION—A cross between Fay's and White Grape. Berry very large, clusters longer, color beautiful bright red, a great bearer, ripens with Fay's. Was awarded the Barry Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society for a fruit of superior merit.

RABY CASTLE (Red)—Is one of the most profitable of all for market on account of its exceeding great productiveness and fine healthy foliage, which remains on and protects the fruit, enabling grower to hold back and not be obliged to market in a glut ; medium size and good quality.

VERSAILLES (Red)—Clusters longer than Cherry, berries a little smaller, very productive. One of the most profitable red currants, in fact I think the most profitable, as it combines nearly the largest size with great productiveness and stands up straight and strong.

VICTORIA—Almost, if not quite, identical with Raby Castle.

WHITE GRAPE—The finest white currant, very productive ; I think the most productive of any color, sweeter than the reds, makes beautiful jelly, should be in every family garden.

WILDER—Bush upright, vigorous, clusters above medium length, berries large to very large, bright red, excellent quality, a mild sub-acid flavor. Ripens early but remains firm upon the bushes until very late, very productive, vigorous growth. Stands at the top of the list for all around red currant.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

GOOSEBERRIES.

THIS FRUIT requires the same cultivation as the currant, heavy soil most suitable. A good method to prevent mildew is to mulch deeply, six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the dryest weather, the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching be sure the ground is underdrained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are very little subject to mildew. Do not dig deeply about the bushes when fruit is setting, shallow cultivation is better.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. Among the best sorts are Industry, Crown Bob (red), Keepsake and White Smith (greenish white), which in favorable localities do extremely well.

AUTOCRAT—Fruit dark green, oblong, large size; luscious for eating out of hand when ripe; vigorous, productive, not much mildew.

CROWN BOB—Fruit large, oblong, hairy, flavor first-class.

INDUSTRY—It is of vigorous, upright growth, larger cropper than any other known variety, one of the best for market purposes owing to the properties it possesses of flowering late and afterwards swelling so quickly as to reach a suitable size for pulling green sooner than any other variety; if left to attain maturity it is a dark red color, hairy, with pleasant, rich flavor.

KEEPSAKE—Very large, straw colored, excellent flavor. Can pull very early for green gooseberries.

WHITE SMITH—Fruit large to very large, oblong, flavor good; productive, fairly vigorous. One of the best.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

CHAMPION—Long slender wood, easy to pick, thorns weak, fruit oblong, greenish white, tremendously productive, very vigorous; fit to use green two weeks before other varieties; not much subject to mildew. Twelve berries weigh 1½ ounces.

COLUMBUS—A strong robust grower, foliage large, glossy; fruit large, oval; skin greenish yellow, smooth and of highest quality.

DOWNING—Origin, Newburg, N.Y. ; fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins, skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good, vigorous and productive. Twelve berries weigh 1⅔ ounces.

GOLDEN PROLIFIC—A fine large variety, golden in color when ripe and very desirable.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING—A small sized American variety, bears abundant and regular crops, seldom mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good.

OREGON JUMBO—Very nearly if not quite identical with Red Jacket.

PEARL GOOSEBERRY.

PEARL—An exceedingly productive variety, of good size and quality, in my opinion bound to supersede Houghton, Downing and Smith's Improved, being as free from mildew as any, as productive as Houghton and larger than Downing. Twelve berries weigh 1¾ ounces.

RED JACKET (Josselyn)—Fruit almost round, red, larger than Pearl or Downing ; very vigorous grower, which is a desirable trait ; does not mildew ; is productive ; no doubt now stands at the top as the best all around gooseberry in America.

SMITH'S IMPROVED—Large, Oval, light green, with bloom ; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good ; vigorous grower.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUIT

MULBERRIES.

THE mulberry is a very ornamental tree in garden or lawn, with its large, green, glossy foliage, and some newer varieties are worthy of general cultivation for their fruit alone.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—Produced from seeds of the Multicaulis; tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit 1¼ inches long and ⅜ of an inch in diameter; color blue black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with sprightly vinous flavor.

NEW AMERICAN—Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious in flavor; an attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves, of rapid growth; hardy.

RUSSIAN—Fruit not so large as Downing or New American, but tree very much hardier, loads enormously; berries sweet and very pleasant to eat; tree grows vigorously. Well worth planting, even if fruit is gathered only by the birds who relish it immensely. When the birds are eating mulberries they will not be eating cherries.

NECTARINES.

THE nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the plum. There are a number of varieties, the most popular is a variety called Boston, that ripens early in September.

ASPARAGUS.

TO PREPARE a bed for this esculent so highly esteemed, thoroughly mix soil to a depth of nearly a foot with a good dressing of well-rotted manure, plant the rows four to six feet apart and the roots say a foot apart in the row. A dressing of salt occasionally improves the yield and quality. Cut whenever

the young shoots get about six inches above the ground. Enormous quantities can be grown from an acre if the ground is kept rich, and highly remunerative results follow an intelligent management.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This is generally recognized as much superior to the old varieties both in the early maturity and in the size of the plants, and hence the yield per acre.

PALMETTO—An extra early variety, tender and juicy, and regarded as a worthy rival in every respect of Conover's Colossal.

RHUBARB.

AN IMPROVED "PIE PLANT" too universally grown and used to require description. To succeed best requires plenty of rich manure, the more the merrier. Prodigious quantities are taken from very small areas when manure is supplied liberally. The best varieties are as follows :

EARLY SCARLET—Small but very early and good.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Very large, early and fine and regarded as the best all round market sort.

GIANT—A very large productive sort of not quite as good quality as some others.

VICTORIA—A new sort, regarded by some of great value on account of its earliness and tender quality ; size medium.

AN AVENUE OF EVERGREENS.

Ornamental Department

GENERAL REMARKS

THE people in this country have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of an investment of a few dollars, judiciously expended in a few ornamental trees and plants, to their homes.

Many of our active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to beautify their grounds, but are so occupied with

business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want : some competent man can generally be found to aid in the matter.

Windbreaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling-house warmer, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel ; they make the outbuildings

warmer for stock by night and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food.

HOW TO PLANT, ETC.

Grass and trees are always charming and need but little care. In laying out and planting have regard to economy of labor; let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds, not many, in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eyes to rest on.

If an unpleasant object is in sight conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view leave an opening.

While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade.

Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This makes a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else.

Where the ground is wholly given up to trees and shrubs, it should be thoroughy prepared before planting. Keep the earth cultivated, and the shrubs and trees mulched the first two seasons and then let the turf grow around them. Mow the grass frequently and top dress with with fine manure every fall and winter.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and Pyrus Japonica, may be repeatedly pinched back during the growing season, to produce a compact form.

Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned back each year to near the old wood.

A beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different flowering shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

HEDGES.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is rapidly becoming appreciated. They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of fruit. Some writers tell us the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier and that our fruit ripens better when protected by such screens.

Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden.

DECIDUOUS TREES

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven—A lofty, rapid growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery, pinnate foliage; exempt from all diseases and not attacked by insects; has a tropical appearance.

ALDER (Alnus). Imperial Cut-Leaved (Laciniata Imperialis)—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth. One of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

ARALIA SPINOSA (Hercules Club)—A tropical looking tree, hardy here; trunk covered with long sharp spines.

BEECH (Fagus). Purple-Leaved (Purpurea)—A remarkable species with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in the Autumn. Very striking contrast with other ornamental trees. Attains a height of 40 to 50 feet and a breadth of 40 feet or more.

BIRCH (Betula) Purple-Leaved (Atropurpurea)—Very desirable novelty. With the habits of the birches it has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Beech.

Canoe (Papyracea)—The bark of which is used in the unsettled districts for making the famous birch bark canoe. The white bark of this very hardy tree contrasts beautifully with evergreens, and is a handsome, thrifty tree at all times.

CATALPAS. Bungeii (Chinese Catalpa)—Of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 5 feet high. Foliage large and glossy, a shy blocmer.

Kæmpferi (Japan Catalpa)—A species of rapid growth with deep green glossy foliage, flower fragrant, cream colored, speckled with purple and yellow.

Speciosa—A variety originating in the west; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Very ornamental and valuable tree. Does especially well on sandy and gravelly soil.

CHERRY—Double flowering, blossoms in May and is extremely profuse of large double bloom, very attractive indeed.

CORNUS. Florida (White-flowering Dogwood)—An American species of spreading, irregular form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the magnolia flowers are fading and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border on the lawn. They are very durable, lasting in favorable weather more than two weeks.

Red Flowering (Florida Flore Rubro)—A variety of the well-known White Dogwood, but having a deep rosy pink colored flower. The leaves have a soft, velvety appearance and are of a darker green than the old variety. It makes a good, upright, bushy growth.

CRAB (Bechtel's Double Flowering)—One of the most beautiful hardy flowering trees; blooms when quite young and very profusely. Blooms very large, of a delicate pink color, double and fragrant.

ELMS (Ulmus). American White—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

Purple—A beautiful variety, leaves of rich purple color when young.

Campestris (English Elm)—An erect, lofty tree of rapid growth, with smaller leaves and more regularly cut than those of the American Elm, and darker colored bark; the branches project from the trunk almost at right angles.

Montana (Scotch or Wych Elm)—A very strong, vigorous, rapid growing tree, with large leaves for an elm and most highly to be recommended for street or park planting. An avenue of full grown elms is one of nature's grandest pictures.

Latifolia—A particularly straight and rapid growing, handsome elm; limbs spreading like a fan.

GOLDEN CHAIN (Laburnum)—A native of Europe; the name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June.

HONEY LOCUST. Three Thorned Acacia (Gleditschia Triacanthos)—A rapid growing tree; delicate foliage, of a beautiful, fresh, lively green and strong thorns. Makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

HORSE CHESTNUT (Æsculus). Double White (Alba Flore Plena)—A superb variety with large spikes of handsome, double flowers.

Common or White Flowering—Very beautiful, well-known tree, with round dense head, dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Red Flowering—Magnificent reddish flower spikes; foliage of a deep green, and blooms late. A very showy tree, and makes a fine contrast when planted alternately with white flowering.

JUDAS TREE or Red Bud (Cercis)—A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear, tender, is killed in very severe winters even here.

EUROPEAN LARCH.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (Gymnocladus Canadensis)—A fine native tree of secondary size, rapid upright growth, with rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots and feathery foliage of a bluish green color.

LARCH (Larix). European—An excellent, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping. Half evergreen.

LINDEN (Basswood)—A fast growing tree with immense leaves. Valuable for bees, as the blossoms yield large quantities of honey ; also as a shade tree, having such large umbrageous foliage. There are several varieties—Red-twigged European being the most in demand.

MAPLES. Ash Leaved (Manitoba)—A very rapid growing tree of extreme hardiness, thriving on the plains of the Northwest. The foliage is light green, and leaves are similar in shape to those of the common ash ; the habit is somewhat spreading.

Norway—A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of rich green. Probably the best maple in cultivation.

Purple Sycamore—A very beautiful species of Sycamore maple. The large foliage is purplish crimson on the underside and dark green on the upper surface. In extra severe winters young wood is sometimes slightly damaged by freezing.

Reitenbach's Norway Maple—A very handsome purple variety, the color changing from purplish green in the spring to purple and scarlet in the autumn ; a rather slow grower when young, about like the Canadian hard maple in that respect.

Sycamore—A handsome tree of rapid upright growth, with large foliage and smooth, ash green colored bark.

Siberian (Ginnalian)—Of dwarf habit and compact form, very hardy, succeeds in Manitoba admirably. A very pretty small tree.

Schwedler's Purple—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in older leaves; probably the best of the Purple Maples.

Silver-Leaved or Soft—Of rapid growth and desirable for immediate effect ; will thrive in wet soil where hard maple will not. This is a native of America and very hardy and desirable.

Sugar or Rock—Very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranks among the best, both for lawn and avenue.

Tartarian—A native of Southeastern Europe, grows to a medium size, leaves small, handsome, somewhat scarlet foliage, forms a round head.

Wier's Cut-Leaved (Laciniata)—A silver maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage ; of rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance ; should be in every collection.

MAIDEN HAIR OR GINGKO (Salisburea)—A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habits characteristics of coniferous and deciduous trees ; it grows to a medium size but rapidly ; has beautiful fern-like foliage, and is very hardy, succeeding perfectly at Ottawa ; free from all insect pests, a very valuable ornamental tree and ought to be much more extensively planted.

MAGNOLIA. Acuminata—A beautiful pyramidal growing tree that attains a height of sixty to ninety feet ; leaves six to nine inches long, bluish green color ; flowers yellow tinted with bluish purple ; fruit, when green, resembles a cucumber.

SOULANGEANA—One of the best of the Hybrid Chinese Magnolias ; grows to medium size ; is one of the hardiest of its class ; has cup-shaped flowers, three to five inches in diameter.

CONSPICUA—Another of the Chinese class, of shrubby growth ; flowers large and pure white, very numerous and appear early before the leaves ; this, like all magnolias, is one of the most beautiful of trees

MOUNTAIN ASH—(Sorbus Aucuparia). EUROPEAN—A fine hardy tree, head dense and regular, covered from July to winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

OAK-LEAVED (Quercifolia)—A variety with large hairy lobed leaves, distinct and fine ; grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet. One of the most useful hardy ornamental trees.

OAKS. ENGLISH—The Royal Oak of England, a spreading tree of somewhat slow growth.

MOSSY CUP OR BURR—A native tree of spreading form, foliage deeply lobed, has the largest and most beautiful foliage of the oak family. A magnificent tree when fully grown, requiring plenty of room.

RED—A native species of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall. (See page 71.)

SCARLET—A native tree of rapid growth, foliage changes to bright scarlet in the autumn when it presents a most gorgeous appearance.

PEACH. DOUBLE FLOWERING—One of the most handsome ornamental trees when in bloom, being a mass of large double peach colored blossoms.

PLANE. AMERICAN PLANE. (Sycamore, Buttonwood)—A well-known tree under one or other of these names ; leaves heart shaped at the base, the short lobes sharp pointed.

POPLARS. BOLLEANA—A very tall, strong growing tree, leaves silvery on the underside ; one of the very best poplars.

CAROLINA—Similar to Lombardy, but does not sucker so much, and grows even faster ; has large leaves of a glossy appearance.

GOLDEN—Foliage is of a golden hue, more spreading in habit than others mentioned.

LOMBARDY—Very distinct, well-known variety, of rapid growth and tall narrow form, reaching a height of 100 feet and over.

PLUM. PURPLE-LEAVED (Prunus Pissardii)—A tree growing about the same size as an ordinary plum tree and thriving under similar conditions ; foliage, however, of a rich purple color which makes the tree highly attractive.

SWEET GUM OR BILSTED (Liquidambar)—One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth ; form, round-headed or tapering ;leaves resemble somewhat those of Maple, but are star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep, purplish crimson in autumn ; bark corky. Beautiful in all stages of growth, it is particularly handsome and striking in autumn.

THORN (Cratægus). DOUBLE WHITE—Has small, double white flowers, and very profuse in blossoms which appear in May.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET—Fine variety, flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double and considerably larger than the common double red ; fine rich foliage.

TULIP TREE OR WHITEWOOD (Tulipifera)—A magnificent native tree of tall pyramidal habit with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of light green color and handsome tulip-like flowers ; should be transplanted when trees are small.

RED OAK.
(See page 70.)

NUT TREES.

CHESTNUT. (Castanea) AMERICAN—A stately tree, well-known in many parts of Canada; produces small nuts but of choice quality; a grove of these on suitable soil would yield a very large revenue; the soil requires to be loamy or sandy, and dry to a considerable depth to secure the best results.

SPANISH (Vesca)—Originally from Asia Minor; a very handsome lawn tree; produces much larger fruit than the American but not of so choice a quality.

JAPAN (Japonica)—Similar to Spanish, producing very large fruit also.

WALNUT (Juglans). BLACK OR COMMON—A very strong growing tree; attains an immense size; requires rich deep dry land; wood is very valuable; the extending branches of a tree grown in the open often measures 60 to 80 feet across; bears enormous quantities of nuts.

ENGLISH (Regia)—Not quite so hardy as American or Black Walnut, but is hardy in the peach belt, and the nuts are preferable, being thin shelled and fuller of meat.

WHITE OR BUTTERNUT (Cinera)—A native tree of spreading growth when grown in the open; nuts oval shaped and rough and about the same size as walnuts; loads heavily; grows admirably on a rocky hillside; flourishes near the top of the Helderleigh escarpment in the rear of the nurseries, and 300 feet higher.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

BEECH. This a pronounced kind of weeping tree, the limbs drooping almost to the ground.

BIRCH. Cut-Leaved (Pendula Laciniata) — Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

Young's (Pendula Youngii)—When grafted on a stem five to six feet high, it forms a beautiful pendulous head, and its slender shoots droop gracefully to the ground.

ELM (Ulmus) Camperdown—Its vigorous, irregular branches which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed ; the finest weeping tree.

LINDEN. This is a weeping form of Linden, and is one of the best of weeping trees.

MOUNTAIN ASH. A beautiful variety of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit. One of the most desirable lawn trees.

MULBERRY. Teas Weeping—A very thrifty, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top, or head, foliage handsome. New and valuable.

WILLOWS. Kilmarnock—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves ; one of the finest of this class of trees ; very hardy.

AMERICAN—A very handsome tree, with delicate, feathery-like foliage on innumerable slender weeping branches.

BABYLONICA—Our common and well-known weeping willow, that grows so rapidly and attains such a large size.

ROSEMARY LEAVED—A variety with singularly handsome dense feathery foliage, of a silvery color. Does not grow a large tree.

CUT-LEAVED BIRCH.

EVERGREENS.

ARBOR VITAE.

AMERICAN (Thuja Occidentalis)—Valuable for hedges; is very hardy and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if nursery specimens are obtained; grows rapidly and with little care soon forms a beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight.

BOOTH'S—A choice, medium sized, variety, attains a height of about 8 feet in 12 to 15 years, and about the same width. Grows very dense and is a very desirable evergreen.

COMPACTA—A low growing, very compact, handsome variety, attains a height of only about 5 feet when fully grown, and about the same diameter; being largest in diameter a little below the centre.

ELLWANGER'S—A very elegant delicate foliaged variety distinct in appearance; attains a height of about 10 feet, and a width at the base of about the same.

EVER GOLDEN (Semper Aurea)—A variety of the Chinese, nearly spherical in form; of dwarf habit, retains its golden tint the year round. One of the best variegated evergreens, but not sufficiently hardy except for Southern Ontario.

GLOBE HEADED (Globosa)—This is one of the most desirable of evergreens; forms a very dense round head, and grows strong and thrifty; of a dark green color; attains a height of only 6 to 8 feet and about the same breadth.

GOLDEN (Occidentalis)—Dense foliage, tipped with a golden color; is one of the handsomest evergreens for hedges or single specimens; does not grow rapidly, and does not attain a great size, hence for many purposes is desirable on this account, in addition to its beautiful appearance.

INTERMEDIA—Very similar to Compacta, about same size, but more spherical in shape.

LOBB'S GOLDEN—This is one of the very finest things in this class of evergreens, the tips of the branches being tinted a bronzed golden shade. A medium sized tree only, growing dense and about as broad at the base as the height.

PYRAMIDALIS—This is a strikingly beautiful tree planted singly or in pairs, stretching up to a height of 25 to 30 feet when 15 to 20 years old; a pyramid of solid green; grows in shape like a church spire.

SIBERIAN (Siberica)—The best of all the cedars for Northern Ontario and Quebec, being exceedingly hardy, and keeps its color well all winter; grows compact and strong; stands shearing well and is suitable alike for hedges, lawns or for clumps; attains a height of 10 to 12 feet and about 8 feet across.

TOM THUMB—A dwarf variety, attains a height of only 4 feet and a width of 7 feet, opens somewhat at the top, and therefor not as fine as Globosa, Compacta and Intermedia which all retain their closed compact shape, still a fine dwarf evergreen.

VARIEGATED—This is a variety having the new growth as it is added of a silver color, and therefor very striking in appearance, this fades away gradually to green.

VERVOENE'S—A variety with a golden tinted foliage, forms a most strikingly handsome tree, pyramidal in form; attains a height of 15 to 20 feet and 7 to 8 feet at the base. No finer evergreen in existance.

CYPRESS (Lawson's)—A magnificent weeping evergreen of dark green color: unfortunately too tender, possibly with protection for a few years it might become hardy with age.

FIR

BALSAM—A very erect pyramidal tree of regular form with dark green foliage; grows rapidly and is very hardy.

NORDMAN'S SILVER—This is a majestic specimen from the Crimea; is of symetrical form, vigorous and hardy; considered here and in Europe as one of the finest evergreen trees.

CELICICA—A distinct and beautiful species from the mountains of Asia Minor. It is a compact grower, the branches being thickly set on the stem, foliage dark green; quite hardy. One of the best Silver Firs.

CEPHALONICA—A strong growing spreading variety; the new growth light green color. A strikingly handsome tree.

ENGELMAN'S—A magnificent variety; foliage blue; a strong grower, very handsome, one of the best.

FRASER'S—Upright, strong growing sort; the new growth light green and very handsome.

MENZIE'S—Bluish green; handsome but apparently somewhat tender.

JUNIPERS.

CHINESE—A dense growing, hardy variety, with silver tipped foliage in the growing season.

IRISH (Hibernica)—A distinct and beautiful variety, erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

JAPANESE—A dwarf dense variety, the branches reaching out in fantastic irreguularity; foliage a light green; a desirable novelty.

SAVIN (Sabina)—A dwarf spreading shrub with trailing branches, grows only about two feet in height, but spreads over the ground to a size of 10 to 15 feet in diameter; hardy and highly ornamental where such a tree is desired; foliage dark green.

SWEDISH (Suecica)—A small sized pyramidal tree, of handsome outline, with yellowish green foliage; quite hardy.

VARIEGATED GLAUCUS—This is a variety of Red Cedar, having a beautiful silver foliage; is extremely handsome; slightly tender at Ottawa, but perfectly hardy in Southern Ontario.

VARIEGATED GOLDEN—A distinct and beautiful variety of Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage, of very unique habit of growth, sending out strong branches in perfectly irregular order and directions ; a real novelty and perfectly hardy.

VARIEGATED SCHOTTS—Somewhat similar to Glaucus, but even finer in the delicate colors and laciness of foliage. Stood the severe winter of 1903-4 at Ottawa without serious damage.

VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar)—A native of America, grows to be a medium sized tree and of fine form ; the dark green lacy foliage, healthy, hardy nature of this tree, make it a desirable lawn tree, also makes a good hedge.

PINES

AUSTRIAN OR BLACK. A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid ; valuable for this country.

MUGHO. (Dwarf Pine)—An upright small pine found on the Alps and Pyrennees. The width is usually greater than the height, seldom over 10 to 20 feet high.

SCOTCH. (Sylvestris)—A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree with stout erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

SIBERIAN. (Cembro)—A hardy, moderate growing evergreen of the pine family and worthy of a place in a collection of pines.

WHITE. (Strobus)—The most ornamental of our native pines ; foliage light or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

RETINOSPERA.

FILIFERA—This is an exquisitely delicate, lace-like leaved evergreen of drooping habit, perfectly hardy at Ottawa, where specimens 6 feet or so high may be seen on the Experimental farm grounds, and I know of no other weeping evergreen at all equal to it in beauty and hardiness combined.

FILIFERA AUREA—This is almost identical with Filifera, but has golden tipped foliage, and is very unique indeed.

PLUMOSA—Hardy at Ottawa, the most satin-like, delicate foliage, compact, unlike any other evergreen in appearance, strong grower, and certainly should be secured by every lover of the beautiful in evergreens.

PLUMOSA AUREA. A golden-tipped variety of similar appearance to Plumosa only that it is tipped with gold and is not so strong a grower ; very pretty, very petite, retains its golden color throughout the year ; only reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet.

SQUAROSA VEITCHII—Extraordinary compact habit, grows to be only 4 or 5 feet high, the growth apparently going inward until it is a solid irregular column of a very odd shape and appearance ; hardy and worth planting as a rare oddity.

SPRUCE.

ALCOCKS—From Japan, a beautiful tree of close habit; foliage pale green, silvery underneath, one of the finest of the family.

COLORADO BLUE. (Pungens Glauca)—One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue sage color; an extremely important acquisition.

CÆRULEA—Greenish blue and very handsome though, I think, not equal to Pungens or Engleman, which are the finest of the blue spruces.

DOUMETTI—A handsome dwarf variety of compact growth, with bluish green foliage; very pretty.

NORWAY—A lofty elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit. Too well known to require further description. One of the best known and most largely planted evergreens for hedges.

ORIENTALIS—Fine foliage and dense, not like others in that respect; not so large and strong a grower as most sorts of spruce. No doubt would be a valuable tree where a medium sized spruce is wanted.

THUJOPSIS

BOREALIS—An evergreen of vigorous, erect habit, spreading branches drooping at the tips, of a silvery glaucus tint, reported hardy at Ottawa, though stated not hardy by some. Here, at Winona, it has been hardy since planted, though slightly injured in the extreme winter of 1903-04. A very handsome tree.

BOREALIS COMPACTA—This is a silvery glaucus color also, very compact, grows pyramidal in shape, not perfectly hardy here; distinct and more closely compact and pyramidal than any other tree I know of.

YEW—All the varieties of yew that I have tried freeze down in very severe winters.

RHODODENDRON

The Rhododendrons are magnificent flowering evergreen shrubs. All prefer a peaty soil, and a somewhat shaded situation. The Catawbiense varieties are the most hardy, and succeed in our climate better than any other. In this latitude they require to be protected in winter.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

AMORPHA—A large distinct looking shrub with large panicles of blue or white flowers on terminals of shoots in July.

ALMOND. Red Flowering—A vigorous, beautiful miniature tree, covered in May with double rose-colored blossoms, like small roses.

White Flowering—Flowers single white and appear before the leaves, very showy. The first tree to flower in spring, and hence particularly desirable on that account.

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON—These are fine shrubs and especially valuable because of their flowering in the fall when other shrubs are out of bloom; moderately hardy and easy of cultivation; grow upright and shapely without trimming.

Boule de Feu—Fine new variety of vigorous growth; flowers large, double and of beautiful violet red color.

Double Purple (Purpurea Flore Pleno)—Very showy kind; flowers double purple; exceptionally fine.

Variegated Leaved (Variegatis Flore Pleno)—White flowers with purple outside; petals shaded pink, foliage finely variegated. Sometimes called "Painted Lady."

AZALEA. Mollis—A splendid hardy species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy yellow and different shades of red, in fine trusses.

BARBERRY. Purple Leaved (Berberis Purpurea)—An interesting and beautiful variety, with violet-purple leaves and fruit; hardy and easy to grow, and very ornamental either on the lawn or as a hedge.

Thunberg's (From Japan)—A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

CURRANT (Ribes). Crimson Flowering (Sanguineum)—Small deep flowers, blooming abundantly and early in spring.

Yellow Flowering (Aureum)—Bright shining leaves and yellow flowers.

CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB—The wood of this shrub is fragrant; foliage rich, flower of a rare chocolate color having a peculiar agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterward.

COTONEASTER. Frigida—Froze dead winter of 1903-4.

DEUTZIAS.

Candidissima (Double White Flowering)—One of the finest shrubs, producing snow-white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

Crenata Flore Pleno—One of the most desirable of the Deutzias, flowers double white tinged with rose.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS.

GRACILIS—An exquisitely beautiful white flowering sort, of dwarfish habit—more so than other varieties; blossoms early in June, with Spirea Van Houtte and Exochorda Grandiflora.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—A variety raised from Deutzia Crenata Flore Pleno, and producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinged with rose. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms nearly a week earlier than Deutzia Crenata Flore Pleno.

ROUGH-LEAVED (Scabra)—One of the most beautiful, profuse flowering shrubs, white.

DOGWOOD (Cornus). MASCULA (Cornelian Cherry)—Bright yellow flowers, which appear in May before the leaves; grows to a height of 20 ft.

MASCULA VARIEGATA—Leaves striped with pale yellow or white, very beautiful; otherwise similar to Mascula.

RED-BRANCHED (Sanguinea)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter on account of its blood-red bark; does not grow to be a tree.

SANGUINEA ELEGANTISSIMA (Variegata)—A variegated-leaved species of the red-twigged; the leaves are broadly margined with white and in some cases entirely white.

SPÆTHII AUREA—Similar to the last named except that the variegation is yellow instead of white; one of the finest ornamental shrubs.

EXOCHORDA (Grandiflora)—From North China; a fine shrub, producing large white flowers in early June, when its one of the most showy shrubs in existence; a strong grower and hardy.

ELDER (Sambucus). AUREA OR GOLDEN ELDER—Is the most striking of the elders; the strong yellow foliage, which is retained all summer, the rapid

and vigorous growth, freedom from any disease, and ease of propagation, make this a desirable and effective shrub where a striking effect is wanted in colors; like all elders, however, do not plant near tile drains as the roots will soon fill them up.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES—A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub with ornamental red brown bark ; hardy and easy to grow ; bright yellow flowers in June on long stalks, but the chief beauty of this shrub is in the orange-red fruit which is produced in profusion along the whole length of the branches.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA—A very strong growing sort of grass, resembling the old-fashioned ribbon grass ; grows 4 to 6 feet in a season. Is highly ornamental and easy to grow ; a very worthy plant indeed.

EUONYMUS (Europæus). Strawberry Tree—A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter ; berries rose-colored ; planted with a back-ground of evergreens the effect of contrast is very fine.

Burning Bush (Atro Purpureus)—A low growing shrub with larger leaves than Europæus, turning to scarlet in autumn ; fruit dark red.

FILBERT (Purple-Leaved)—This is one of the very best purple-leaved trees or large shrub, the foliage being so densely purple in color ; retains its color throughout the season.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell. Fortune's—This is the one most commonly grown and is a strong shrub covered in early spring with yellow flowers before the leaves appear ; should be pruned down close to make a compact head, as its habit is straggling ; a native of China and Japan.

HYDRANGEA. Large Clustered (Paniculata Grandiflora)—Fine large shrub, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly or on lawn in masses.

Otaksa—Foliage a beautiful deep green color. The plant produces immense trusses of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July; free blooming. Tender for out of doors in winter.

HALESIA OR SILVER BELL (Tetraptera or Common Snowdrop)—A very beautiful and graceful shrub with small, bell-shaped flowers in May, followed by four-winged fruit from one to two inches long.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT. Alberti—Violet bell-shaped flowers ; leaves narrow, a very hardy variety, of somewhat creeping habit, blooms early in June ; very pretty.

Fragrantissima—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves ; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable.

Grandiflora (Pink Flowered Honeysuckle)—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

Red Tartarian—A well-known upright shrub, flowers bright pink, which appear in May.

White Tartarian—Like the preceding, but has creamy white flowers, which are fragrant.

KERRIA. Japonica Corchorus—A slender green-branched shrub, 5 or 6 feet high, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October.

LILAC (*Syringa*)

ABEL CARRIERE—Season early; flowers double, blooms large shouldered, color pink turning to lilac; one of the very best.

ALPHONSE LAVALLE—Double, very large panicle, beautiful blue shaded with violet.

CHARLES X—Season medium, flowers single, bloom of moderate size, color purplish lilac; extremely hardy bush, very robust.

CHARLES JOLY—Season early; flowers double, blooms moderate size, not shouldered, very dark, reddish purple; retaining its magnificent color in a most marked degree to the last. One of the very best of lilics.

COMMON PURPLE—Too well-known to require description.

COMMON WHITE—Similar to Common Purple except in the color of the flowers.

CONGO—Season medium, flowers single, blooms mammoth size; color dark, purplish violet, which it retains for a great length of time. This lilac certainly deserves a place at the very top of the list.

CONQUETE—Season medium, flowers single, bloom magnificently, large, color crimson lilac; very worthy.

DR. LINDLEY—Large, compact panicles, with purplish lilac flowers, dark red in the bud; very fine.

DR. MAILLOT—Season medium; flowers double; color lilac; very fine.

EMILE LEMOINE—Double; flowers very large; of fine globular form; rosy lilac; beautiful.

EMODI—Season very late; bloom not large; color lilac; chief merit is its lateness, most sorts being gone when it is in bloom.

FRAU DAMMANN—Panicles or truss of immense size; flowers medium and pure white. This and the Ludwig Spaeth are the two best Lilac of recent introduction.

JAPONICA—Species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree; foliage dark green, glossy, leathery, flowers creamy-white, odorless, in great panicles; a month later than other lilacs.

JOSIKA (Hungarian Lilac) — A fine, distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves, and purple flowers in June and immediately after most lilacs have done flowering.

LA TOUR D' AUVERGNE—Flowers double; blooms very large, color violet purple.

LEON SIMON—Flowers double; blooms very large, violet color; season early; an extremely desirable sort.

LUDWIG SPÆTH—Flowers single and very large; panicles very large; color dark purplish red; distinct; superb; mid-season. One of the half dozen best.

LIGUSTRINA PEKINENSIS. (Chinese Lilac)—Spikes of creamy white flowers; becomes in time large shrub or tree; blooms extremely late, about the same time as Japonica.

PRESIDENT GREVY.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY—Flowers double; panicles large; color white; very fine; season medium.

MADAME CASIMIR PERIER—The finest double white lilac, panicles large, creamy white flower, very full.

MADAME DE SPAETH—Flowers double; blooms very large; season medium; color reddish violet; extremely desirable.

MADAME FRANCISQUE MOREL—Flowers single, very large; immense panicles; color violet rose; among the very best.

MADAME LEMOINE—Flowers double; color white; season medium. One of the best white varieties.

MARIE LEGRAYE—Flowers single, heads very large, open; season medium; probably the finest white lilac.

MICHAEL BUCHNER—Flowers very double; panicle erect; very compact and large; color pale lilac; season early; bush somewhat dwarfish in habit; very distinct and desirable.

OBELISQUE—Season early; flowers double; color white; very good.

PERSIAN—A native of Persia; foliage small as compared to common lilac; flowers bright purple; grows four to six feet high.

PRESIDENT CARNOT—Double flowers; pretty lilac tint, marked in centre with white.

PRESIDENT GREVY—Flowers very double and very large; panicle magnificent; color a beautiful blue; one of the very finest of all lilacs.

PRINCE DE BEAUVEAU—Flowers double, panicles huge in size; season early; color reddish, turning to lilac. This certainly is among the half dozen best lilacs.

ROTHOMAGENSIS (Rouen Lilac)—A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers, panicles of large size and very abundant.

SOUVENIR DE L. THIBAUT—A very large flower; very double, reddish purple, a fine variety.

VILLOSA—From Japan; a very large branching panicle; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant; two to three weeks later than most lilacs.

WHITE PERSIAN—A fine sort; white flowers, delicately tinted with rose color.

PLUM. PRUNUS TRILOBA (Double Flowering Plum)—An interesting addition to hardy shrubs, flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches; native of China; hardy.

PURPLE FRINGE. SMOKE TREE (Rhus Cotinus)—A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, so as to require considerable space; covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers, desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering.

PRIVET—The Privet in all of its varieties, deserves attention as an ornamental plant. It is almost an evergreen, and grows freely on all soils; is compact and regular in form; bears shearing to any extent. Makes excellent hedge.

QUINCE. JAPAN (Cydonia Japonica). SCARLET—An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring, and one of the best early shrubs we have; makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

SPIREA.

The Spireas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

ANTHONY WATERER—A fine, new dwarf Spirea, with dark crimson flowers, darker than Spirea Bumalda. One of the finest shrubs of recent years.

ARGUTA—Of dwarfish habit; flowers white; one of the best sorts, and the first to flower in early May, following Thumbergii.

AUREA (Golden Spirea)—A variety with distinct yellow foliage and double white flowers In June; highly ornamental and pleasing in appearance.

BILLARDI—Rose-colored spikes differing altogether in appearance from Van Houtte and others of that class; blooms nearly all summer; is hardy and attractive.

BUMALDA—A new Spirea from Japan; dwarfish habit; foliage, narrow; flowers, rose-colored, great profusion during summer and autumn.

CALLOSA ALBA—A white flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer. A valuable small shrub.

CALLOSA ROSEA. (Fortune's Rose-Colored Spirea)—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows strong and blossoms nearly all summer.

DOUGLAS—Has spikes of beautiful, deep, rose colored flowers in July and August.

FONTENAYSII—Vigorous, and a free bloomer ; large panicles of greenish white flowers ; latter part of June.

LANCE-LEAVED (Reevesii)—A charming shrub with narrow pointed leaves and large clusters of white flowers that adorn the bush a few days later than Van Houtte; about June 1st.

PANICULATA ROSEA—A vigorous grower, with cymes of rose-colored flowers. July.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO. (Bridal Wreath)—A beautiful Japanese sort with pure white flowers in May; keeps in flower a long time and justly merits a front place among the Spireas.

RUBERRIMA—Dwarf in habit ; narrow foliage and a profusion of rose-colored flowers in midsummer and autumn. Very like Bumalda.

THUMBERGII—Of dwarf roundish form; slender, graceful, drooping habit; flowers small, white; very early in bloom, being the first of the Spireas; extremely neat and pretty.

VAN HOUTTEI—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter, astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. But lately introduced from France, and there is no more desirable flowering shrub in cultivation. Flowers last of May.

SYRINGA

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus)—All the species and varietles of the Syringa have white fllowers, many of them quite fragrant. They are vigorous, hardy shrubs, flowering in June, just after the Weigelas.

CORONARIUS—A well-known shrub with pure white, highly scented flowers. One of the first to bloom.

GOLDEN-LEAVED—A very pretty plant of medium size with golden-yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

LARGE FLOWERED—A conspicuous, showy kind, with large flowers and irregular branches. Will grow to be 10 or 12 feet high if untrimmed.

VIBURNUM (Opulus Sterilis) COMMON SNOW BALL OR GUELDER ROSE—A well-known favorite shrub, large size, with globular clusters of white flowers latter end of May.

PLICATUM. (Japan Snowball) — A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white in June. Moderate growth; handsome, plicated foliage. One of the most popular and desirable shrubs grown.

WHITE FRINGE (Chionanthus Virginica)—A pretty, distinct, and showy shrub or small tree, having beautiful glossy foliage and delicate fringe-like flowers.

WEIGELA. ABEL CARRIERE — Scarlet bloom in the most wonderful abundance; robust grower; very grand in color. Earliest to bloom.

JAPAN SNOWBALL.

CANDIDA—A strong, robust grower like Rosea but having pure white flowers that are in the most luxurious profusion, and endure from the beginning of June to autumn; a really very valuable addition to the list of hardy, robust shrubs and should be in every collection.

LAVALLEI—Much darker crimson than Rosea, and ten days later.

ROSE-COLORED (Rosea)—An elegant shrub with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the best plants he has discovered; hardy, blooms in early June; grows to be a large shrub, 10 feet across and the same height; at their best about June 20.

STELZNERII—Resembles Rosea, but even more profuse of bloom, and slightly more crimson; apparently hardiest of all.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED—Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs.

VERSCHAFFELTI—Somewhat similar to Rosea; very profuse of bloom.

XANTHOCERAS. (Chinese Chestnut) (Sorbifolia) — From Central China. Forms a shrub or small tree, foliage resembling that of the Service Tree or Mountain Ash; flowers five-petaled, white, reddish copper-colored at base, disposed in racemes about eight inches long; flowers expand in April or May with the leaves. It is very floriferous, young plants growing freely. Requires protection until established

CLIMBING SHRUBS

ACTINIDIA. ARGUTA—A climbing plant from Japan; flowers white, with purple centre, sometimes cover the whole vine; fruit is round, edible, has a fine flavor; handsome foliage; very strong grower.

AKEBIA. QUINATA—A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS

ENGLEMANII. A self clinging variety of Virginia creeper; clings to a brick or stone wall, like Boston Ivy, and is very hardy like Virginia Creeper.

HIRSUTA. This is very much like Englemanii; is very hardy, passing the coldest winters uninjured at Ottawa, clings to any smooth surface like Boston Ivy, and resembles to all appearances Virginia Creeper. Just the thing for northern portions of the country where Boston Ivy is too tender.

VEITCHII (Japan Ivy, Boston Ivy)—Miniature foliaged creeper, which clings to the smoothest brick walls perfectly without any support whatever; leaves glossy green shaded with purple, hardy, and colors finely in autumn; grows slowly at first, but when once established soon covers the side of house with a perfect overlapping covering of shining foliage.

QUINQUIFOLIA (Virginia Creeper)—A native vine of rapid growth with large luxuriant foliage, which in autumn assumes the most magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries.

ARISTOLOCHIA SYPHO (Dutchman's Pipe)—A native climbing shrub that has very large thick leaves 10 to 12 inches in diameter, overlapping each other like shingles when growing upon a trellis. Has yellowish green flowers resembling a pipe in form.

BIGNONIA OR TRUMPET FLOWER. SCARLET—Splendid climber, vigorous, only moderately hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

LARGE FLOWERED—A magnificent vine with large flowers, very showy; tender.

HONEYSUCKLE *(Lonicera)*.

CHINESE TWINING—This is a hardy, fast growing sort, holding foliage well into the winter; blooms in July and September, and is very fragrant.

HALL'S JAPAN—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July to December; holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all.

JAPAN GOLDEN LEAVED—A handsome variety, with the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow; perfectly hardy, not injured here during severe winter 1903-4.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT (Belgica)—Very fragrant red and yellow flowers; blooms all summer; a hardy and well-known sort, very hardy, not injured here during severe winter 1903-4.

SCARLET TRUMPET (Sempervirens)—This is one of the handsomest varieties in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

YELLOW TRUMPET—Well known variety, yellow trumpet-like flowers.

IVY *(Hedera)*.

HEART LEAVED—A very fine sort, with thick lusty heart-shaped leaves.

IRISH—An evergreen climbing plant that thrives here if planted on the north side of the buildings; as the ivies are about the only evergreen climbers, they are very desirable where hardy; they do well here.

WISTARIA

CHINESE (Sinensis)—Beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; very hardy, and one of the most superb vines in cultivation; flowers in May and June.

CHINESE WHITE (Sinensis Alba)—Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune; flowers pure white. This is regarded as one of the finest things introduced from the Celestial Empire.

FRUTESCENS (American)—In habit not as strong as Chinese, flowers pale blue in short clusters.

MAGNIFICA—Flowers in dense drooping racemes, of pale lilac color, vigorous and hardy.

AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANII

CLEMATIS

HARDY climbing plants with gorgeous flowers of nearly every shade. Many of the flowers are from 4 to 7 inches in diameter, growing rapidly and flowering profusely. All the varieties delight in deep, rich soil and a sunny exposure, and need supports to which they should be fastened as they advance. They are well adapted to covering unsightly objects, and are used to advantage about rock-work; are most popular ornamental plants; they benefit by having the roots mulched during winter with any coarse material, such as manure, etc.

The following flower on shoots of the present season's growth:

ALEXANDRA—Of the Jackmanii type; flowers reddish violet and very strong grower; one of the most satisfactory sorts to grow.

COCCINEA—A handsome, hardy sort, bearing thick bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

FLAMMULA OR EUROPEAN SWEET CLEMATIS—This has small white fragrant flowers.

HENRYII—Very large, creamy white flowers, one of the best; a perpetual bloomer; not as hardy as Jackmanii.

JACKMANNI—Perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual clematis and should have credit for the great success now attending this family of beautiful climbers. Plant is free in its form of growth and an abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. Flowers are large, an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been introduced—it has no superior and very few, if any, equals. July to October.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—A strikingly showy variety, with bluish purple flowers. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

MADAME VAN HOUTTE—New white variety, flowers remarkably fine in size and quality. July to October.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—This is the nearest approach to a bright red clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmanni; the vine grows vigorously and blooms profusely; color crimson red and quite distinct from any of the older sorts.

PANICULATA—A native of Japan; this is regarded as one of the most valuable sorts for general culture, for, although the flowers are small, they are pure white and fragrant, vine very vigorous and hardy and soon covers a porch or verandah, and is one mass of bloom from August until frost comes.

RAMONA—This new clematis originated at Newark, N. J. It is a strong, rampant grower, very much stronger than Jackmanni, often growing ten to twelve feet the first season. It is a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abund-

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

ance of bloom all through the season. In size the flower surpasses any of the old sorts, often six to seven inches in diameter and of the most perfect shape. Color, deep rich lavender. Distinct from any other sort and very attractive. Perfectly hardy and remarkably vigorous.

VITICELLA RUBRA GRANDIFLORA—This is a crimson clematis with medium sized flowers in profusion. The flowers, which are very abundant, are of a dull crimson color, and have green stamens. July to October.

VITICELLA KERMESINA—Flowers of medium size, wine color; very profuse bloomer; a strong, free grower.

The following varieties flower in spring and early summer, from the old or ripened wood of the previous year's growth:

ALBERT VICTOR—This is one of the early flowering hybrids, having large flowers of a deep lavender, with a pale bar in the centre of each sepal. The flowers are produced freely from the last of May to the first of July.

DUCHESS OF TECK—A pure white, with a faint, delicate mauve bar. Awarded first-class certificate by the Royal Botanic Society.

FAIR ROSAMOND—Free growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is white, with a bluish cast, having a light wine red bar up the centre of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.

DOUBLE SORTS.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—Without doubt the best of pure whites; flowers of medium size; deliciously scented.

EXCELSIOR—A distinct double-flowered sort, flowers about nine inches across, of a grayish purple or deep mauve color, marked with a plum-colored bar; the outer flower leaves of the same color as the large ones. It is a first-class certificate variety.

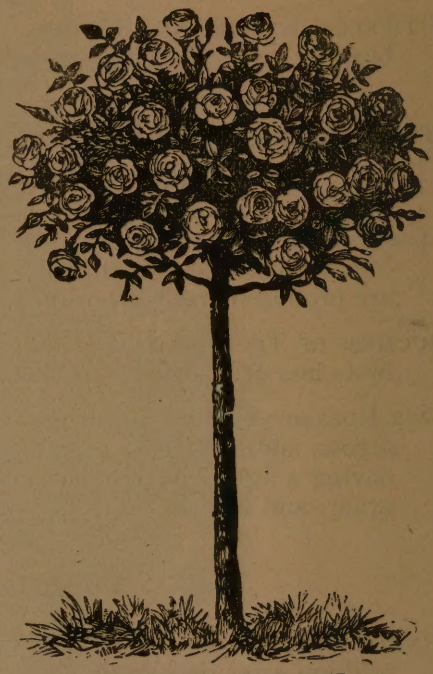
JOHN GOULD VEITCH—Sent from Japan in 1862. Flowers very handsome, large, double, and light blue or lavender color. June and July.

ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUAL OR HYBRID REMONTANT.

(*Rosa damascena hybrida*)

HYBRID or Remontant Roses are free and constant bloomers, of all shades of colors from very dark to white. To obtain most satisfactory results should be planted in rich, deep, well drained soil and severely pruned in spring before buds start. In severe winters some varieties freeze down if unprotected. An excellent plan to winter successfully is to knock out the heads of old nail kegs and slip one over each bush just before winter and fill the keg with fine earth. In the early spring take off the keg and prune off all wood above the keg—which would be about the right height to prune a rose bush. In this way roses can be grown anywhere, and what is there to equal the rose in beauty?



TREE ROSE IN BLOOM.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Deep pink shaded with carmine, globular shape, delicious perfume, very free flowering.

ANNE DE DIESBACH (Glory of France)—Raised from La Reine. Light carmine, a beautiful shade. A superior sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest. Valuable for forcing.

ALFRED COLOMB—Bright carmine red, clear color, large, deeply built form, exceedingly fine and very fragrant.

ANNIE WOOD—Strong grower; beautiful clear red color, large and full; comes best on old plants. A magnificent rose.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN—Rich maroon, large, splendid sort, though shy bloomer in autumn; moderate grower.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD—Light pink, cup form, very symmetrical, without fragrance; one of the finest exhibition varieties; moderate grower, above the average for hardiness; a late bloomer. One of the very finest of Roses.

BARONNE PREVOST—Deep rose, large and full, vigorous grower, abundant bloomer, one of the oldest and finest of this class.

CHARLES LEFEBVRE—Rich, velvety, shaded crimson, thick petals, flowers of great substance and perfect form, imbricated. One of the very best.

CHARLES DARWIN—Strong grower; a very late bloomer; color rich dark maroon; very desirable.

CHARLES MARGOTTIN—Reddish crimson, semi-cupped, very large, full and sweet; reddish wood with occasional red spines; foliage slightly crimpled.

CLIO—Very vigorous grower; flowers large fine globular form; light flesh color, and a most profuse bloomer.

COQUETTE DES ALPES—White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; form semi-cupped; wood long jointed; vigorous.

DR. ANDRY—Bright red, shaded crimson, full, beautiful cup-shaped form, a grand rose, hardier than the average; moderate grower; blooms all summer if cared for.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH—Rich, velvety crimson, large, full, and well formed; an excellent rose; strong grower, and hardier than the average.

DUPUY JAMAIN—Bright cerise, large, full, and fine form; a distinct rose; very beautiful and most reliable; vigorous grower.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT—Moderate grower; medium size rose; bright, velvety crimson, compact and full.

FISHER HOLMES—Rich purple crimson, large, double and fine cupped form, superb.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson scarlet, very showy and effective; one of the oldest and most popular of roses.

GUSTAVE PIGANEAU—Moderate grower; magnificent large rose, full and cup shaped; brilliant carmine; wonderfully free bloomer.

HORACE VERNET—Moderate grower, crimson, illumined with scarlet; large double, of compact form.

JOHN HOPPER—Rose, with rosy crimson centre, splendid form, very vigorous and hardy.

PAUL NEYRON

LADY ARTHUR HILL—Moderate grower; profuse bloomer, lilac rose color; large, full and symmetrical.

LADY HELEN STEWART—Bright crimson scarlet, large, full, and of perfect form; highly perfumed. One of the very choicest of roses, but a poor grower on its own roots.

LA REINE—Bright rosy pink, very large, double and sweet; one of the best.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Beautiful maroon, medium size, full, of fine shape, deliciously perfumed. One of the best; only moderate grower, however.

Prince Camille de Rohan Rose.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET—Pink, distinct, very large, cup-shaped; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose, will rank with its rival, Baroness Rothschild; above the average for hardiness; a strong grower.

MADAME PLANTIER—Pure white, above medium size, full, one of the best white roses for hedges; extremely vigorous; hardier than most.

MAGNA CHARTA—Pink suffused with carmine, full globular; strong grower; one of the best; hardier than the average.

MERVEILLE DE LYON—White, centre slightly rosy peach, a grand full cup-shaped flower, very large size, a profuse bloomer, strong robust grower. One of the best roses grown.

MABEL MORRISON—A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, in autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, is identical with Baroness Rothschild.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Cherry carmine, continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower, one of the finest H. P. roses yet produced.

MRS. JOHN LAING—A seedling from Francois Michelon; soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground. One of the most beautiful roses of recent production.

MARGARET DICKSON—White, with pale flesh centre; petals very large and shell-shaped; fragrant and a most desirable sort; very strong grower; above the average for hardiness.

PAUL NEYRON—Deep rose color, good foliage, by far the largest variety in cultivation; very strong grower; hardy.

PINK ROVER—Light flesh color, crinkling petals, very double; wonderfully profuse bloomer; extra strong; vigorous grower.

ULRICH BRUNNER.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Deep velvety crimson maroon, large, moderately full, splendid rose.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Brilliant cherry red; flowers of fine form and finish; plant hardy; one of the best of the roses of recent introduction; very strong grower.

WHITE BARONESS—Very light flesh color, almost white; short stout grower.

CLIMBING PRAIRIE ROSES.

(*Rosa Rubifolia*).

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them at once to every one. Flowers are produced in large clusters late in the summer when most other varieties are gone.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Fine white, with blush centre, very full and double.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIE—A hybrid between the Queen of the Prairie and Madam Laffay. It is a strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the Queen, but the flowers are considerably darker in color, besides being quite fragrant.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE—Bright rose color, large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best.

HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES.

JULES MARGOTTIN—Carmine rose; fine in open flower and bud, but not sufficiently rampant to cover a house, makes a fine pillar rose; by close pruning may be kept in bush form.

CLIMBING VICTOR VERDIER—Carmine rose color and very pretty for pillars.

MISCELLANEOUS CLIMBING ROSES.

AGLAIA OR YELLOW RAMBLER—Somewhat similar to the Crimson Rambler except in the color of the flowers, which are bright yellow; fairly hardy and worthy of a place in the list of climbing roses.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Bright crimson; flowers produced in large trusses of pyramidal form, often 80 to 100 roses in a truss. The individual roses are small, but they are so compact in the truss that it has the appearance at a little distance of one huge rose, perhaps a foot in diameter. It grows with wonderful vigor, often ten feet in a season. It has proven to be quite hardy and will supersede as a strong climber many of the older sorts. See page 99.

THALIA OR WHITE RAMBLER—Flowers pure white; a splendid strong climber, and with the Crimson and Yellow Ramblers, makes a trio that is highly decorative and interesting.

WICHURIANA (Memorial Rose)—A distinct and valuable variety from Japan; it is of a low trailing species; the flowers are produced in the greatest profusion in clusters, on the end of every branch, after the June roses are past; they are pure white, one and a half to two inches across, with yellow stems. This variety is proving valuable as a covering for rockeries, banks, etc., and for use in cemeteries.

AUSTRIAN OR YELLOW ROSES.

These should not be pruned closely like Hybrid Remontants. The flowers are produced from the terminal shoots of last season's wood; the pruning should consist in removing the weakly shoots chiefly. They are quite hardy and seldom suffer any injury from winter and bloom with the most wonderful profusion. A good way to keep the bushes of nearly uniform size with the Hybrid Remontants, that are annually cut back, is to have more than one of the Austrian roses and cut back half of them each year and the other half the next.

HARRISON'S YELLOW—Golden Yellow, medium size, semi-double; a very prolific bloomer.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Bright yellow; nearly full; small size, but very hardy and very profuse of bloom.

MOSS ROSES.

(Rosa Centifolia Muscosa)

This is a class of Roses always in great demand for their beautiful buds for button-hole boquets, etc. They require close pruning and high cultivation and are among the hardiest of roses; being difficult to propagate they are mostly grown by budding. Planters should be careful to keep all sprouts cut off that spring from below or close to the ground.

ÆTNA—Bright crimson, very double, superb.

BLANCHE MOREAU — Pure white, large full, and of perfect form; flowers produced in clusters, and freely furnished with a deep green moss. A valuable variety. Blooming in the autumn.

COMTESSE DE MURINAIS—White; very large and double; free flowering.

CRESTED MOSS—Rosy pink, paler edges, well mossed, a large flower; very fragrant. One of the most beautiful of the Moss Roses.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white, blossoms in large clusters, very mossy.

SALET—Clear rose color, double, vigorous growth, abundant bloom, perpetual.

ROSES, HYBRID TEA-SCENTED.

These are amongst the most beautiful of all roses, some of them, such as La France and Kaiserin Augusta, standing at the top of the list. They are not quite so hardy, as a class, as the true Hybrid Perpetuals, but if protected as described in this catalogue can be safely wintered, and are so beautiful it is certainly worth the small trouble.

AUGUSTINE GUINOISSEAU—Flowers white, slightly tinted with flesh.

CAPT. CHRISTY—Delicate fleshy white, with slightly darker centre; very large and full; splendid foliage.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—Very similar to La France but of a darker color; sometimes called Red La France; a charming sort indeed, and one that should not be omitted from any large collection.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Cream color, slightly shaded to lemon, deeper in the centre; habit vigorous. One of the grandest roses ever offered to the public.

LA FRANCE—Beautiful silvery rose color with pale lilac shading; extra large, full, and of fine form; one of the sweetest scented, most free blooming, and delightful of all roses.

METEOR—Rich, dark, velvety crimson, retaining its color well; a constant bloomer.

NOISETTE AND TEA ROSES.

These may be taken as synonyms for all that is delicately beautiful. What refinement of color, what subdued yet powerful fragrance do they possess! They may justly be called the sweetest of all roses. The flowers, many of them, are large and very delicate in their shades of colors, such as white, straw, salmon and various tints of rose combined with these. While as a rule they are inferior to the Hybrid Perpetuals in brilliancy of color and fullness of flower the distinction between varieties is equally marked, and for bouquets and cut flowers they greatly excel all other classes. Like other tender roses their flowers improve in quality as the season advances and reaches perfection in autumn. In judging the merits of a Tea Rose we do not always consider fullness of flowers a requisite. A Hybrid Perpetual is nothing if not at least moderately full, but some of our most valued teas have but very few petals, and are comparatively single. Such are Bon Silene, Isabella Sprunt, Safrano, etc. All these have exquisitely formed buds, and are therefore prized as invaluable. The teas are more tender than any of the other classes, and need a little more care in their protection.

BRIDE—A sport from Catharine Mermet. Pure white, large, fine form, very fragrant, free bloomer, admirably adapted for forcing.

BON SILENE OR SILENE—Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free flowering. Valuable for the buds.

Marechal Niel Rose.

BRIDESMAID—Clear, bright pink; a lovely color; identical with its parent, Catharine Mermet, excepting in color, being much higher and brighter.

CATHARINE MERMET—Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar silvery lustre possessed by La France; large, full, and of beautiful form; when the flowers expand they yield a delightful perfume; decidedly one of the finest Teas; cultivated extensively by florists for cut flowers.

GLOIRE DE DIJON—Color a combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers very large, and of good globular form; hardy.

ISABELLA SPRUNT—Sulphur yellow; very beautiful in the bud. A sport from Safrano, which variety it greatly resembles in every particular save the color of the flower.

MARECHAL NIEL—Deep yellow, very large, full and globular, and highly perfumed. This still heads the list of yellow roses. It is not of robust constitution and requires careful treatment, which however it well repays.

MADAME HOSTE—Large, finely formed flowers on stout stems; color varies from straw white to canary yellow; vigorous and most abundant bloomer; forces well. Already has taken a prominent place among first-class varieties.

MADAME BRAVY—White, centre flushed with pale pink; large and full; of most exquisite form.

NIPHETOS—White, sometimes tinged slightly with yellow; long pointed buds; a most exquisite variety under glass, but not suitable for out of doors.

PAPA GONTIER—Rose shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson; large, semi-double, fragrant, free growing, profuse flowering; very popular for winter forcing.

PERLE DES JARDINS—A beautiful straw-color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free flowering. The most popular yellow rose for forcing.

SAFRANO—Saffron and apricot; a very free bloomer. One of the oldest varieties, and in the bud state scarcely to be surpassed.

SUNSET—A sport from Perle des Jardins. Identical in every respect with that variety except that its color, instead of being a canary yellow, is of a rich tawny shade of saffron and orange, similar but deeper than Safrano. Its size, vigor and productiveness is in all respects the same as the variety from which it sprung.

JAPANESE ROSES

(*Rosa Rugosa.*)

RUGOSA RUBRA—A vigorous variety from Japan. Their single flowers are of a bright rosy crimson, followed by striking large berries of bright red color, which are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant.

RUGOSA ALBA—Another Japanese species. The flowers are a beautiful paper white, with a distinct perfume. A moderate grower and highly ornamental.

CRIMSON RAMBEER

(See page 95.)

HEDGE PLANTS.

HEDGES are required for four distinct purposes—ornamental, screens, windbreaks, and for turning stock. Different plants suit different purposes. I submit the following:

For ornament there is no finer hedge nor one more hardy and useful all round than one of Siberian Arbor Vitæ. It is compact and dense, and of a splendid rich green color all the year. Next to this among evergreens, in my opinion, is American Arbor Vitæ. Any of the Arbor Vitæs will stand close shearing, so that one can keep the hedge to any desired height or width, or shape. Of course if one can afford the cost, a hedge of Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitæ would eclipse anything else, but the cost debars most people from planting this most elegant evergreen for hedge purposes. Norway Spruce makes an excellent evergreen hedge, especially if frequently pruned and allowed to grow to a height of six feet or more and a width of four or more feet. It will not bear as close shearing as the Arbor Vitæe and retain its solid green sides. Among deciduous shrubs Spirea stands among the best. For a short time when in flower there is nothing to equal a hedge of Spirea Van Houtte and for the balance of the season the hedge looks almost as well as any deciduous shrub. Privet grows rapidly and will stand close shearing and makes a living wall of green without any gaps, as it is so easy to grow, and it holds its leaves well into winter. Japan Quince is highly ornamental and also somewhat defensive. When in flower it presents a most striking and handsome appearance, and during the balance of the season is also quite ornamental with its scarlet-tipped shoots. Purple Barberry makes a highly ornamental hedge, retaining its purple foliage all summer. Golden Syringa makes a very solid hedge of a golden color, that retains its hue with slightly decreasing richness all through the summer.

FOR SHELTER OR SCREENS.

Norway Spruce is, perhaps, at the very top of the list. It can be sheared and grown as a solid hedge ten, twenty, and thirty feet high, and of any desired width in proportion, by planting about four feet apart; or for shelter by planting a double or triple row alternating the trees and spaces and planting, say fifteen feet apart. Scotch, Austrian and White Pine all make grand evergreens for windbreaks if left to grow at their own sweet will. These should be planted at from ten to thirty feet apart as desired. They grow very rapidly, and being always green, relieve the landscape in winter from its sameness and afford a wonderful amount of protection for many purposes. They make the house warmer if planted thickly on the windward side and save fuel. They keep the cattle and other live stock warmer if planted thickly to the windward side of the stock barns and save food, and windbreaks at intervals on the farm prevent devastating winds from sweeping the fields bare and causing the loss or ruin of the wheat and clover crops. Formerly when strips of woodland preserved the snow upon the intervening fields we grew great crops of wheat and clover, and if we ever expect to do so again we must plant shelter belts. Another very quick growing tree, though not evergreen, is the Lombardy Poplar, and another very similar is the Carolina Poplar. It is a good plan to plant a row or two of these on the windward side of the shelter belt, planting the balance of evergreen trees. The poplars grow so rapidly and so tall.

DEFENCE HEDGES.

Buckthorn and Honey Locust are the most useful in this country, being hardy and thorny and quick growers. Osage Orange is equally good but not quite so hardy. It does well in Southern Ontario, however. In order to make a good hedge the land should be prepared thoroughly as though a heavy crop of fall wheat were to be grown; then if planted early and upon a ridge say eight feet wide, with a good deep furrow on each side, or better still, a small ditch, and the ground kept well cultivated and hoed alongside of the plants for a couple of years a good even hedge may be expected, but if put in sod or on poor undrained land or not cared for after planting, of course one must expect losses and gaps in the hedge which are unsightly and unprofitable.

PÆONIES.

PÆONIA MOUTAN OR TREE PÆONIES—A native of China. There are a number of varieties and they increase in size for a number of years, reaching a height of five to ten feet according to care and culture. They are moderately hardy, but do better if protected in winter by wrapping the trunks in straw. They are well worth some care, for what could be more striking than such a tree covered with huge double flowers six to nine inches across of gorgeous colors of almost any desired shade from pure white to purple? And in early June, before our wealth of roses and other summer flowers appear.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

These do not grow into a tree form, but spring annually from the root. They are hardy as possible and can be grown in any part of the country with ease and certainty. All the attention they require is to be planted in a good rich soil not suffering with undue wet and hoed like one would hoe and care for a hill of corn or potatoes, and they will produce finer results than the same expenditure in almost anything in the long list of beautiful shrubs and flowers. Their vigor, hardiness, and great natural green, thrifty, healthy appearance and freedom from disease of any kind, to say nothing of the gorgeous show of magnificent double flowers that rival the rose in brilliancy and delicacy of color and double it in size, makes it, it seems to me, one of the most desirable things offered by a nurseryman for the general family flower garden. There are now a long list of varieties covering a long season, commencing early in June and lasting until nearly the end of July. There are so many varieties I will not attempt to enumerate them here, but they are of all shades of color, like the tree pæonies, from pure white to dark crimson and purple, including many of the yellow and straw-colored shades, and in ordering it would be well to state the colors desired.

LILY (Lilium)

THESE require a good mellow soil. In the open ground they should be planted five inches deep, in as warm a situation as possible. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this well-known flower. They should be planted in clumps of six to eight, and preferably in the fall of the year.

AURATUM (Golden-Leaved Japan Lily)—This superb lily has flowers eight to ten inches across; petals white, studded with chocolate crimson spots and a bright gold band through the centre of each petal; highly perfumed: very prodigal of bloom and adapted for pot culture or out of doors in drained soil.

CANDIDUM—The well-known white garden lily.

HARRISII (Bermuda Easter Lily)—Bears large trumpet-shaped flowers; sheds an exquisite perfume; is a very free bloomer and is a very desirable sort, indeed one of the best, for either out of doors or for pot culture.

JAPONICUM LONGIFLORUM (Easter Lily)—Snow white; highly perfumed; a grand sort.

LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM—Rose-colored, spotted with crimson.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM—White, spotted beautifully with red, flowers in August; one of the most vigorous and reliable varieties.

SUPERBUM—A strong, thrifty grower and a native, and one of the finest of the lilies; bears yellowish red flowers and blooms in the early part of July.

TIGRINUM (Tiger Lily)—Orange salmon with dark spots; succeeds well anywhere.

POLANTHES TUBEROSA

(DOUBLE TUBEROSE)

ONE of the choicest summer flowering bulbs. The flowers are white, very fragrant, and produced on spikes two to four feet high; indispensable for making bouquets. Plant about first of May.

GOLDEN GLOW (Rudbeckia)

A LARGE showy plant attaining in good soil a height of from 6 to 8 feet the same season as planted. Flowers 3½ inches in diameter, double, well formed, and of a deep golden yellow, resembling yellow chrysanthemums, and borne on long stems, which render them suitable for cutting. Plants bloom from June to September. One of the best hardy flowering plants.

IRIS.

THE Iris thrives best on low swampy ground, but if this is not convenient then the plants should be plentifully supplied with water. The flowers are produced profusely and are of immense size, six to eight inches across, and of the most beautiful and delicate shades; flowers in June and July. There are a number of varieties of various shades, from white shaded with violet to deep indigo blue. There are frequently locations near at hand that are unused on account of wet where a bed of Iris may be planted and become a source of infinite pleasure and satisfaction.

GLADIOLUS.

THERE are few flowers that produce such a gorgeous effect as this magnificent autumn-flowering plant. Largely as they are used, and popular as they undoubtedly are, they deserve to be still more extensively grown. The great wealth and variety of color, the richness of their markings, the size of the flowers and the profusion of bloom, all combine to make them one of the most effective plants for the garden, either for massing or for growing as single specimens.

CULTURE.—Gladioli are of the easiest culture. The bulbs may be planted any time from the middle of May up to the end of June. They will grow well in ordinary garden soil with almost no care whatever. The bulbs may be taken up in the fall and stored during the winter in a dry cellar away from frost.

VARIETIES—The number of varieties is almost innumerable, hundreds of new sorts being introduced each year, in some cases improvements on many of the older sorts. I offer a good assortment of the best kinds.

DAHLIAS.

THE Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else has faded or is fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King. Put dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frost, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a

little, and put in the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shrivelling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. As the dahlia is a fall flower, there is no need of planting before the middle of May, or even later.

VARIETIES—They are divided into Pompon or bouquet dahlias, having small, perfect shaped double flowers, fine for bouquets. Large double-flowered, single-flowering and cactus dahlias—a host of varieties. I have over fifty named sorts that are regarded as the choicest sorts, and of all colors from white to dark purple. In ordering please name the class and color, and I will give you of the best varieties.

TULIPS.

THE Tulip is dashing and showy, and of the most brilliant and varied coloring. Nothing affords more satisfaction or is more dazzling than a bed of tulips. They are divided into two general classes, the Early and Late, and those again into others, as Single, Double, and Parrot. The Early and Late Show Tulips embrace both the Single and Double varieties, and are excellent for house culture as well as for beds or border in the garden. The Parrot Tulips are exceedingly brilliant; the petals are long, loose and fragrant. Most varieties have three or four colors, as crimson, yellow, orange and green. The effect of mingling such bright colors is very striking. Plant tulips in October or November, in deep, rich soil, from five to six inches apart, and cover three to four inches deep.

NARCISSUS.

MOST of the varieties are hardy, and should be planted like Hyacinths. They are both single and double, and show every shade of color from pure white to deep orange. The Polyanthus Narcissus is not quite hardy enough for this climate, unless planted in sandy soil and well covered before winter. It is best, however, for house culture in pots, or may be grown in vases of water like the Hyacinth. The flowers are produced in trusses of from half a dozen to three times that number. For fall planting only.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

ONE of the most charming spring flowering plants, producing in profusion its delicate bell-shaped delightfully fragrant white flowers. It will thrive in any common soil, and will do well in shady situations where few other plants will succeed.

HYACINTHS.

THE most beautiful, fragrant and popular of the bulbous plants, either for house or garden culture. For house culture they may be planted in pots singly, or in groups of different colors. Fill the pot with sandy, porous soil and plant the bulb so that the surface is just exposed; water freely and set away in a dark, cool cellar for several weeks. By removing a few at a time to a warm room a succession can be kept up. When I speak of a warm room for bulbs, I mean a temperature of 70 degrees or less, and not running up to 75 or 80 degrees. They may also be grown in water in vases, the bulb not quite touching the water. For the garden, plant in October or November. If beds are small and near together, fill each with separate color; in large beds plant an assortment of colors. Plant three or four inches below the surface of the soil. Hyacinths are divided into early and late, single and double varieties. The colors are dark blue, deep blue, light blue, pure white, rosy white, red, rose and yellow.

INSECT PESTS

AND HOW TO HANDLE THEM

I HAVE in the past gone into this subject very thoroughly, but the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph has treated the matter most thoroughly in their Bulletin No. 122, which every fruit farmer should have in his possession, and can be had by writing to the President of the College. The Dominion Government have also issued an excellent Spraying Calendar, drawn up by the Staff at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, which can also be had on application.

Spraying has become such an important feature in the fruit grower's work that it deserves the very best attention, and I have much pleasure in recommending the two works referred to above.

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Capital and Surplus, · · $2,600,000
Total Assets, over · · · $17,000,000

WINONA BRANCH:
Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday
USUAL HOURS,

STONEY CREEK BRANCH:
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday
USUAL HOURS.

HAMILTON BRANCH, OPEN DAILY

☞ General Banking Business Transacted at all Offices

—FOR—

Fruit Shippers' Rubber Stamps

Apple Shippers' Stencils,
Stencil Inks and Brushes,

TRADE CHECKS

Bread and Milk Checks,
Berry Pickers' Checks,

MADE OF ALUMINUM OR BRASS, GO TO THE

Hamilton Stamp and Stencil Works

37 King William Street, Hamilton, Ont.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES MAIN 891
MAIN 892

ESTABLISHED 1855

FRUITS

HART & TUCKWELL

MONTREAL, CANADA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE
. . . . . DEALERS IN . . . . .

FRUITS and EARLY VEGETABLES

Apples and Small Fruits a Specialty

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Reliable Market Reports Furnished on Application.

EXPERIENCE. RELIABILITY. PROMPTNESS.

REFERENCE:

Any Business House or Bank in the Dominion of Canada

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Fruit Growers' Supplies

Canadian Agents Wallace Power Sprayer

Hardie & Aylmer Barrel Sprayers Hand Srayers

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TREE PRUNERS, 4 to 12 feet.
HAND PRUNERS.
PRUNING SHEARS.
PRUNING SAWS.
PRUNING KNIVES.
NURSERY SPADES.
NURSERY MATTOCKS.
EXTENSION LADDERS.
HARDWOOD STEP LADDERS.
BASKET HOOKS.
GRAPE WIRE.

CHEMICALS

BLUE VITRIOL.
PARIS GREEN.
WHITE ARSENIC.
SAL SODA.
SULPHUR.
RUBBER SPRAYING GLOVES.

GRAPE TWINE, 1, 2 AND 3 PLY, BALLS OR COILS.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR OF ABOVE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Mechanics' Tools, **PAINTS, VARNISHES,**

Ready Roofing, 2 & 3 Ply. **WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS**

Wire Fencing.

Correspondence cheerfully answered and prices given.

F. Hamilton Co., 65 King St. East, Hamilton, Ont.

LIMITED.

FOR DRAIN TILES AND BUILDING BLOCKS

WRITE

Fruitland Brick and Supply Co., Limited

YARDS—FRUITLAND. **OFFICE—HAMILTON, ONT.**

Wood, Vallance & Co.

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HAMILTON, CANADA.

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Hand Spray Pumps
Knapsack Sprayers
Barrel Spray Pump (Double Acting)
Spray Nozzles

Blue Vitriol
Flowers of Sulphur
Grape Twine
Tree and Vine Pruners

General Hardware Paints, Oil Glass, Etc.

Evans' Seeds

Field Root and Vegetable Seeds

PRODUCE GOOD CROPS

Flower Seeds and Flowering Bulbs

Clovers, Grasses, Seed Grain and Corn.
Cypher's Incubators and Brooders.
Poultry and Bee-Keepers Supplies.

Spring Catalogue of Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, Autumn Catalogue of Winter and Spring Flowering Bulbs, **FREE**

ROBERT EVANS SEED CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

THE

Canadian Horticulturist

IS THE ONLY MAGAZINE IN CANADA
DEVOTED TO

Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables

IT CONTAINS departments for the Orchard, Small Fruits, Flowers, Vegetable Growing, Commercial Fruit Growing, Fruit Crop Reports, etc. It is published monthly, contains 52 pages of reading matter, and is well worth the subscription price of $1.00 a year. A sample copy will be mailed on request. You should support the only Canadian Horticultural magazine.

If you will fill in the following form and send with $1.00, you will receive The Horticulturist for a year, starting with next month. Kindly use this form when writing.

_____ *1905.*

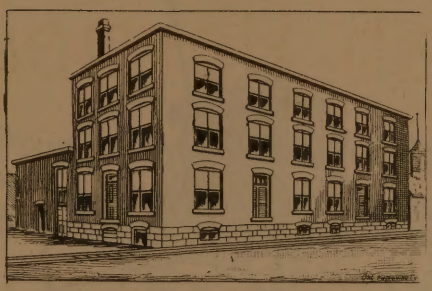
Noticing your advertisement in the Catalogue of E. D. Smith, of Winona, Ont., I enclose One Dollar for one subscription to The Canadian Horticulturist, for one year.

Signed _____

P. O. Address _____

Pure Jams, Jellies and Preserves

Direct From
The Orchard to
The Consumer



Factory Situated
in the heart of the
Famous Niagara
Fruit District

Nothing but the best of Fruit and Pure Cane Sugar used in the manufacture of the

JAMS, JELLIES AND PRESERVES

Which are Equal in Quality to the Best English Imported Goods and at Very Much Lower Prices.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

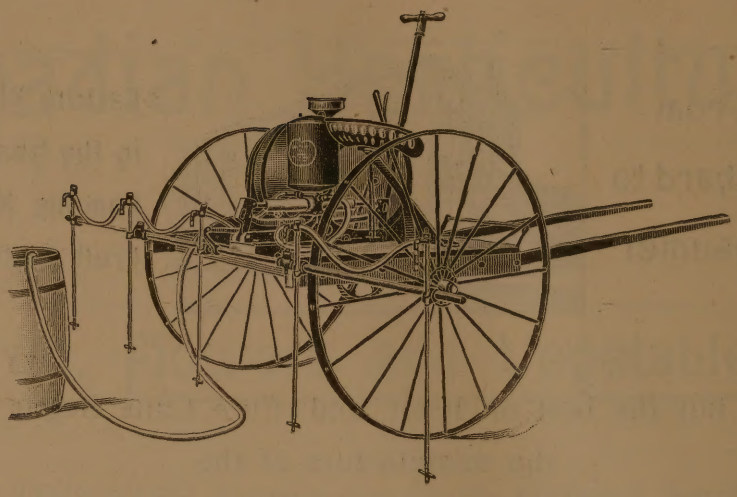
If he does not keep it in stock, kindly drop me a card.

E. D. SMITH,

WINONA, ONT.

The Spramotor

Horse Power Spramotor for Potatoes,

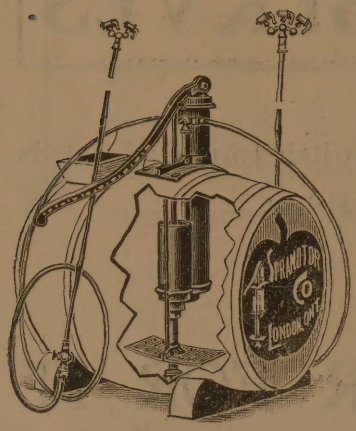


Vineyards, Row Crops, Orchards.

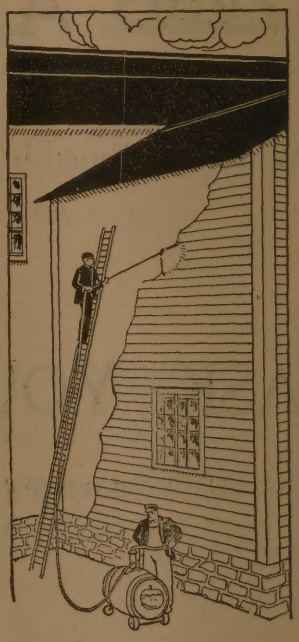
Fig. 36.

This Spramotor works by Horse Power, but can be used by hand without change. It will do everything that can be done with the barrel outfit, yet is a complete geared outfit fitted with with any style of nozzles to suit requirements.

Prices from $75.00 to $115.00.



This is how the Spramotor paints a barn. The cost is much less and the work better done. Made in any size to suit purchasers requirements. Automatic. Can't clog up. Will operate with any pump or mixture that can be forced into a spray.



This is the outfit that was awarded first place at the Canadian Government Spraying Contest at Grimsby, is greatly improved, and is the most up-to-date barrel outfit in existence. There are more of this style in use in Canada than all others combined. We manufacture over 50 different styles of Spramotors, at prices from $5 to $400, Hand Power, Horse Power and Engine Power, for all purposes. Full treatise on application.

SPRAMOTOR CO.

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GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Manufacturers of

Power and Pumping Wind Mills,

Gas and Gasoline Engines,

Grain Grinders, Tanks,

Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Etc.

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Stoney Creek Basket Factory

MILLEN & PIOTT

STONEY CREEK, ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURE

Berry Boxes

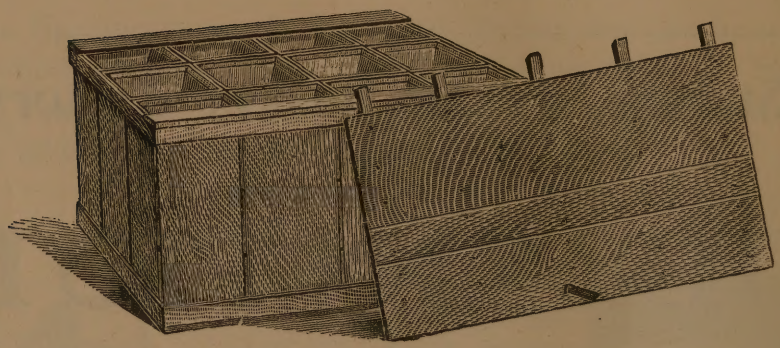
Board End and Splint Crates

11 qt. and $6\frac{2}{3}$ qt. Standard Baskets

BASKETS

BASKETS

BASKETS



We are Headquarters for All Kinds of Splint Baskets.

FRUIT PACKAGES A SPECIALTY

The Oakville Basket Co.

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